A. L. Bancroft & Co
721 Market Street

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. VI. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1873. NO. 31.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

AGENCY OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

je6-3m

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER —AND— JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. my16-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, on suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. mh22-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 *PER DAY.*

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. ap26-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management.

The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.

Woodland, July 20th, 1872. ap18-3m

WM. TELL RESTAURANT AND LODGING HOUSE,

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

my30-3m KENBY RICKER.

$50,000.00

To Loan on approved Real Estate security, by

Geo. D. Fiske & Co.,

no16-tf Masonic Block.

BLUE STONE—EAGLES, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE

COAL OIL, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nickelsburg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. je13-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. je13-3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. je13-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. je13-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

je13] SACRAMENTO. [3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. je13

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. je6

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. je6-3m

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST (Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. my30-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. my16-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. my16

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND COURT COMMISSIONER FOR YOLO CO.

Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. my9-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. my8-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. my9-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ap12-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. ap12-3m

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Frost C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. ap5-3m

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Is permanently located in Knight's Landing, Yolo County.

RESIDENCE—N.E. Cor. of Fourth and R.R. streets—(house formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchel.)

☞ Orders left at Glasscock's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. mh22-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. mh22-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. mh22-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. je8

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,

TEACHER OF

Piano, Organ, Guitar and VOCAL MUSIC!!

TERMS:—$3.00 PER MONTH.

Pianos and Organs Tuned, Packed for shipment, Unpacked and Set-up. Pupils instructed at their residence.

For particulars please leave orders at Mr. J. L. Simpson's Drug and Bookstore, or address per post,

RICHARD SCHNEIDER, Music Teacher, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.

my30-3m

Golden Words for the Young.

The Thomas Randolph who wrote the following "precepts" was a wit, poet and playwright in the early portion of the seventeenth century, and a great favorite with "Ben Johnson." He was a prodigy, but is now almost a forgotten writer. From his own history we judge that he keenly felt the worth of the "Precepts."

PRECEPTS.

BY THOMAS RANDOLPH, 1630.

First worship God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good morrow nor good day;
Let thy first labor be to purge thy sin,
And serve Him first whence all things did begin.

Honor thy parents to prolong thine end;
With them, though for a truth, do not contend.
Whoever makes his father's heart to bleed,
Shall have a child that shall avenge the deed.

Think that is just; 'tis not enough to do,
Unless thy very thoughts are upright, too.

Defend the truth; for that who will not die
A coward is, and gives himself the lie.

Take well whate'er shall chance, though bad it be,
Take it for good, and 'twill be good to thee.

First think; and if thy thoughts approve thy will,
Then speak, and after that thou speakest, fulfill.

So live with men as if God's curious eye
Did every where into thine actions pry,
For never yet was sin so void of sense,
So fully faced with brazen impudence,
As that it durst before men's eyes commit
Their brutal lusts, lest they should witness it.
How dare they then offend when God shall see,
That must alone both judge and jury be?

Would'st thou live long? the only means are these,
Bove Galen's diet or Hippocrates.
Strive to live well; tread in the upright ways,
And rather count thine actions than thy days.
Then thou hast lived enough amongst us here;
For every day well spent I count a year.
Live well, and then, how soon so'er thou die,
Thou art of age to claim eternity:
But he that outlives Nestor, and appears
To have passed the date of gray Methuselah's years,
If he his life to sloth and sin doth give,
I say he only was,—he did not live.

The Chinese Question.

The papers and people of San Francisco appear to be very much exercised over a solution of the Chinese question. The eve of every important election held in this State during the last ten years, has witnessed the revival of this subject. We do not wish to impugn the motives of the papers and men who select this particular time to trot out their pet hobby, but are forced to say that if they are sincere in this fight they are waging against coolyism, they have a poor way of showing it.

Why bring up this question on the eve of every election, and then drop it as soon as the polls are closed on election day, unless it is done to catch votes? Why is it that one set of men after another is elected to the Legislature, pledged to abolish this evil, and no action is ever taken upon it, unless these same Legislatures know they are not expected to keep their pledges?

The presence of Chinese in this State is an evil that should and can be abolished, whenever the people take hold of it, with the understanding and determination the magnitude of the question demands. The pigtail and laundry resolutions were, and justly, vetoed by the Mayor of San Francisco, for both resolutions were usel ss so far as accomplishing the purpose for which they were intended goes, and were also unworthy of a civilized and Christian people.

The voters of California send Senators and Representatives to Washington, who do all in their power to get a line of steamers subsidized to run between San Francisco and China. After the Government has listened to, and answered in the form of a liberal money gift, the appeal of Senators and Representatives from California, is it acting the part of consistency for the people to try, by local ordinances and brute force, to oppose the legitimate results of the actions of their Representatives in Washington? If the people do not desire Chinamen here, is it the part of common sense or good judgment for the Government to pay the steamship company for bringing them? Certainly not. Then the only thing to do is to send men to Congress who will oppose and defeat any measure, having for its object the subsidizing of a line of steamers between San Francisco and China. With a delegation in Congress united on this question, and really desirous of stopping the influx of these people to our shores, a correct and satisfactory solution of it would soon be reached.—*Oakland Home Journal.*

"IT DOTH NOT YET APPEAR WHAT WE SHALL BE."—What surprising discoveries will flash upon us when we enter the other world! Oh, when the change takes place upon us—when we have launched into the boundless—when we take large surveys of the ways and works of God—when His unveiled glory shall blaze upon our raptured vision—how shall we be lost in wonder! How shall we be ready even to doubt our own identity, and express our astonishment in strains somewhat similar to these:—"Is this I, so lately grovelling and earthly? Oh, how changed! Is this the soul that was so racked with anxiety, and dimmed with prejudice, and stained with sin—the soul which was gulfed beneath such waves of woe—the soul whose every passion was its tempter, which was harrassed by an all-absorbing fear of never reaching heaven. Now, how ennobling! Not a thought of evil molests it, not an enemy causes it to fear. It has reached the haven. It has crossed the Jordan; and those waters, which on the brink looked so angry and boisterous, now ripple peacefully on the eternal shore."

A HEALTHY CITY.—It appears from the following table, compiled from the Census returns of 1870, that San Francisco is the healthiest city on the continent. The figures show the number of deaths in each 1,000 inhabitants for the year:

San Francisco	17	New Orleans	30
St. Louis	20	Newark	31
Cincinnati	20	Halifax	31
Baltimore	25	New York	32
Philadelphia	26	Savannah	36
Chicago	27	Montreal	37
Brooklyn	28	Memphis	46
Boston	31	Valparaiso (Chile)	66

There is no doubt that the Summer winds, that cause so much discomfort and annoyance, and provoke so many animadversions by residents of San Francisco, perform a very important mission in bearing away the malarious elements, which would otherwise poison the air and propagate disease in this city. The above showing is most gratifying to Californians.—*S. F. Call.*

The Congressional Blow at the Newspaper Press.

The above heading is a caption of a sensible article in the May No. of Col. Witherill & Co.'s *American Journalist*. It will be remembered that Congressional rascality had reached such a low depth of meaness that the press generally condemned the guilty members. The Credit Mobilier villainy abuse of the franking privilege, and the salary grab, were too much to meet the approval of even the Republican press.

This independence of the press offended the Congressional scoundrels, and in retaliation, and in the hope of crushing out all manhood in the public press, Congress passed an act compelling newspapers to pay postage on their exchanges, and enforcing the collection of postage in the county in which the papers are issued, after June 30, 1873.

This contemptible act of Congress was done with the hope of cowing the press. Congressional villains who enacted it hoped it would drive the press after this, to look to Congress as its master, and never more expose their villainies.

The *Journalist* calls on Postmaster General Cresswell to set aside the law as a "mistake." But some leading journals advise the press to take up the glove so insolently thrown down, and demonstrated its ability to live independently of Congressional favors. This course would be independent. But this act of Congress works more damage to the country press—the county papers, than to the metropolitan press. It tends to cripple the country papers more than the city publications. Yet it may be the most independent course to pursue—for all alike to accept the situation, and be independent or die.

The point to which we refer is the contemptible effort of Congress to strike down the press, or make it subservient to all its rascalities.

The franking privilege of Congress will be abolished after June 30. All subscribers to country papers will have to pay postage on them—5 cents each quarter. And publishers will have to pay postage on all their exchanges.

The people who take country papers are all affected by the recent spiteful act of a low-minded, corrupt and degraded American Congress.

Some publishers are advocating a cheerful compliance with this act of a corrupt and vindictive Congress; and also denouncing all "free passes" on Railroads; with a view of making the press entirely free from all Congressional and railroad fears and favors. The object is to hold the press at perfect liberty to oppose all Congressional villainies and railroad monopolies and oppressions. The subject is one of great importance and should be treated with prudence, wisdom and firmness.

A WOMAN SOLD AT AUCTION IN DETROIT.—*The Detroit Free Press* relates as follows a somewhat singular transaction which has just taken place in that city: "About a week ago a widow woman named Gathner, living in the Sixth Ward, met a male acquaintance on Gratiot street and complained to him that she was out of flour and wood, and almost discouraged. He told her that she ought to marry again, and she said she could'nt find a husband. "I'll sell you at auction," he continued, "and we'll put in a proviso that the highest bidder shall court you for a week in order that you may know him." The woman laughingly consented, and the man mounted a box and began crying out. A crowd assembled and he stated the facts in the case, saying that he had known her for years. Knew her to be industrious and of good character, and then he opened the sale. Bidding was lively, and everybody in great good humor. In the crowd was an old bachelor named Peter D. Joslin, boarding on Maple street, and he was the only one who took the joke as a real fact. He jumped the bidding from forty-three cents to five dollars, and then raised it to eight dollars. The auctioneer cried "last call" on that figure, and the widow was "knocked down." Joslin handed her the money, agreed to the proviso, and then treated the whole crowd, none of whom had thought that a marriage would ever take place. One did, however, take place yesterday morning, after the terms of the proviso had been faithfully carried out. And while it is quite certain that Joslin has got a good helpmeet, the bridegroom's friends say that he is sober, steady, good tempered and well off.

MORE OFFICIAL STEALING.—Every department of this Credit Mobilier, Back-Salary Administration of the Government seems to be reeking with corruption. A special from Washington reveals a nice state of affairs in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau. The President, it is said, has submitted to the Department of Justice a statement of the condition of affairs found to exist in the division of the late Freedmen's Bureau charged with the settlement of bounties to colored soldiers. The statement sets forth that claimants for whom Treasury certificates have been issued and sent to the Freedmen's Bureau for payment, have never received their money, although they were marked on the records of the Bureau as paid, and reported to the Treasury by the Disbursing Officer as paid, and so credited in the settlement of his account. For this fraud the Secretary of War wishes to know the degree of responsibility and the relative responsibility under the law of General O. O. Howard and his Disbursing Officer, Balloch. When the War Department took possession of the records of the Bureau, unpaid claims were found amounting to $730,000, and $330,000 were found unpaid, although entered on the records and reported to the Treasury and there credited as paid.—*Vallejo Independent.*

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—The Grocers' Union have taken an important step and in the right direction. It has resolved that its members will not buy goods of merchants employing Chinese; nor will its members purchase wares or merchandise manufactured by them. There is no riot in this and no defiance of the law, nor is it the act of wrong-minded and excitable men. It evidences the fact that this important trade has become convinced of a great threatening evil, and that its members have determined to take peaceful and prompt measures for its eradiction. Let other trade organizations do the same thing, and in one year from to day San Francisco will not be populated with the presence of twenty thousand barbarians.—*Chronicle.*

A Tribute to the Hebrew Race.

An able speech was lately made by Mr. B. R. Plumly, in the Texas Legislature, on a motion to suspend the rules to pass an act of the incorporation for a Hebrew association. It seems strange to citizens of the older States, where acts of incorporation of religious societies are common, and where no one thinks of objecting to extending such privileges to Hebrews, that there should be any difference of opinion in an American legislative body on such a subject. The objection, however, to the suspension of the rules by one of the members, because, as he said, "I do not much like the Jews," had the result of bringing out the spirited and eloquent speech referred to, the key-note of which was thus boldly struck in the beginning: "Mr. Speaker, I *do* like Jews. If I were not a Christian I should be a Jew. It is a foolish and cruel custom to deride the Jews as a people."

Starting from this point the speaker—after rebuking the spirit of self-righteousness by the remark, among others, that "we do nearly everything that Christ condemned, and we leave undone almost everything that He required to be done"—paid an eloquent and stirring tribute to the Jewish race; the tenacity of its life, the courage and endurance with which it met and mastered all conditions; its existence as a great people at a period so remote that what we call history is lost in tradition; surveying the greatness of Egypt which held it in bondage; exploring the ruins of Babylon, which thousands of years ago held it captive, where its exiles hung their harps upon the willows; having laws which have become the laws of the world, and permeated its civilization; gifts and activities felt even now in commerce, finance, musical and dramatic art, statesmanship, literature and eloquence. Mr. Speaker, of all people, we who are Christians, should not undervalue the Jews. They were the custodians of our religious ideas; the progenitors of our Christian exemplar.

In view of this subject, I realize the feeling of Disraeli when, in the British Parliament, taunted with being a Jew, he is said to have replied: "I am a Jew. When the gentleman's ancestors were naked savages on these islands, mine were princes of the temple. I feel every fiber in my form thrill with the traditions of my people." Though it is somewhat surprising to the people living where religious toleration has been practiced from the foundation of the State, that such an appeal in behalf of an act of religious incorporation should be called for anywhere in this country, it is gratifying to learn that the rules of the Texas Legislature were suspended, in conformity with the motion, by a unanimous vote, and that liberal ideas upon such subjects have effectually asserted themselves in Texas.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.—Two hundred years ago the coming 17th of June, the Mississippi was discovered, according to the historian, and it is proposed to revive the half forgotten memories of Marquette and Joliet by celebrating the event at St. Louis and other places on the line of the historic river. On the 10th of June, 1673, Marquette and Joliet, priest and merchant, attended by five other Frenchmen and two Indians, left Green Bay for the southwest. They ascended the Fox river in canoes to the dividing ridge between it and the Wisconsin. Carrying their light canoes on their shoulder across the "divide," they launched them upon the Wisconsin. All but Marquette and Joliet returned to Green Bay. The heroic priest and merchant descended the newly discovered river, and on the 17th of June, 1673, they glided out of the Wisconsin upon the bosom of the Upper Mississippi, "with a joy," says the discoverer, "that I cannot express." Thence they pursued their explorations to the mouth of the Arkansas river, arriving at their settlement at Green Bay the 1st of September. And now, says the St. Louis *Republican*, after a lapse of two hundred years, after the wilderness they found has been converted into fields and gardens; after the wigwam villages have faded away, and the shadows of mighty cities fall upon the waters of the stream they found flowing through trackless wilds, it is proposed to erect some memorial which shall preserve their fame until the last of time."

A CURIOUS STORY.—The fate of States seems to hang upon a very slender thread in Washington—in confirmation whereof a very curious story, related by a corrispondent of the New York *World*, in connection with the mission of General Dick Taylor, last winter, is being freely circulated, and from the authority on which it rests is received with much credence. It will be remembered that General Taylor had several interviews with the President on Louisiana matters, and that he expressed himself as encouraged by the result. The statement now made is that General Taylor's account of the situation was, by the President's request, repeated before the cabinet; that it produced such an impression that it was determined that the Government had no alternative but to recognize McEnery; that the President prepared a message to Congress announcing this fact; that Senator Morton hearing of it immediately went to the White House and protested against any such action, and as the result of his persuasion the President changed his message and determined to adhere to Kellogg. The evidence in favor of this statement is such that it would seem as if some official notice must be taken of it.

WHAT THESE GRANGES MEAN.—Mr. George Kimball, of this city, has been sick and unable to do his farm work this Spring. Seventeen of the Burrock Granges rigged their teams on Monday and broke up twenty-seven acres of ground and left ready for planting. There is something practical in that kind of Grangework, and it has a smack of brotherly kindness in it that would make any half-decent man be a farmer and a Granger. Mr. Lamon, an artist of this city, got word of what was going on, took his instruments and went to the spot and succeeded in getting an excellent photograph of the practical demonstration of the Granges.—*Kansas Tribune.*

Dr. R. Beverly Cole, of San Francisco has been commissioned by Governor Booth a Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon on the Staff of General H. A. Cobb.

A Useful Discovery.

The material produced by Col. Szerelmy, and called by the Arabic-sounding name of Zopissa, is a species of paint, varnish or glue, or rather a substance combining the special qualities of these bodies with others peculiar to itself. It can be employed with the facility of paint. It is preservative of surface and of luster as the most successful varnish. It holds with a tenacity equal to that of the best marine glue, not only wood, paper and cloth, but stone, glass and iron. It is incombustible by fire. It is almost an absolute non-conductor of heat. While qualities such as these are enough to give a very high commercial value to a chemical product, the cost of production is said to be very low. We have not space to enter into the interesting details of the manner in which Col. Szerlemy was led to the discovery of this important material. He believes that it is the very secret that has imparted so imperishable a durability to the sarcophagy, the mummy cloths, and the mural paintings of the ancient Egyptians. There is, it is certain, a wonderful Egyptian look about the panels, and cloths, and piles, beams and sleepers, prepared by this process. Some of them have been for years under water. Some of them have been exposed to jets of flaming gas. They appear to be little affected by either. Human life is not of adequate length to apply the tests to which the inventor proposes to submit the timbers he has prepared. But when we say that not only a very large proportion of the newspaper press of the country has called attention to the results of experiment, but that Dr. Faraday and Sir Roderick Murchison, in an official report which the House of Commons ordered printed on the 16th of May, 1860, bear witness to the efficiency of Zopissa for arresting the decay of stone, it will be seen that we have reason for expressing surprise that the material has not been brought into universal use. Its value for marine and military purposes appears to be extraordinary. Opticians and opera-goers know the worth of the new metal, aluminium, owing to its two qualities of non-oxidization and great lightness. A double opera-glass might be made of Zopissa paper, so light that the glass would be the heaviest part, so strong as to be proof against any but intentional injury, and at a cost which would leave aluminium nowhere. Again, for pipes, cisterns, reservoirs of water, not only can these be made of this material at a third of the price of iron, but the chemical action that is always going on in metal containing water would be obviated, and the great trouble of Winter frosts in London and other large towns, the fracture of the water-pipes, would be rendered a thing of the past; owing not so much to the great strength as to the non-conducting quality of pipe made of this cheap material. Space would fail to tell of the uses to which it may be satisfactorily applied. For vessels it may be made to combine the lightness of timber with the resistance of iron armor. For shoes it is at once light and durable. For cartridge cases it presents to the manufacturer of small arms, and indeed to the artillerist in any branch, exactly that of which he is in search.—*London Art Journal.*

STEWART MILL AND HIS WIFE.—A touching episode in the life of John Stewart Mill was the wonderful love he bore his wife, and the tenderness with which he cherished her memory. He made his home in the south of France, near her grave, and all the devotion of his great heart centered in the little mound that covered her dust. How loyal was his love is shown in the dedication of his book of assays "On Liberty." There is nothing more touching and manly in the annals of literature. It reads: "To the beloved and deplored memory of her who was the inspirer, and, in part, the author, of all that is best in my writings—the friend and wife whose exalted sense of truth and right was my strongest incitement, and whose approbation was my chief reward—I dedicate this volume. Like all that I have written for many years, it belongs as much to her as to me; but the work as it stands has had in a very insufficient degree, the inestimable advantage of her revision—some of the most important portions having been reserved for a more careful re-examination, which they are now never destined to receive. Were I capable of interpreting to the world one-half the great thoughts and noble feelings, which are buried in her grave, I should be the medium of a greater benefit to it than is ever likely to arise from any I can write, unprompted and unassisted by her unrivaled wisdom."

A MAMMOTH FERRY BOAT.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company will, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, inside of two months commence the building of a mammoth ferry-boat at Oakland. She is to be about 400 feet in length over all, and is intended to have a double track on which to carry trains across the bay from the Oakland side. The boilers, two in number, have already arrived and the machinery is being built East. As soon as the lumber arrives from Puget Sound the building of the boat will be commenced. Some idea may be formed of her immense size by giving that of our large river boats. The Capital is 293 feet over all the Chrysopolis about 250 feet, and the new ferry-boat will be nearly the combined length of the Capital and the Cora. The new boat will accomodate about twenty cars—ten on each side. This is double the capacity of the thoroughfare, the boat employed at the present time in carrying cars over.

AFRAID OF THE ISSUE.—The Oakland *News* does'nt want the whiskey question raised, for it says there are any number of candidates for office, from the United States Senate down, who either sell whiskey now or have been in that business in California. "Honors are easy all around," it thinks, and, therefore, the least said about it the better. This is doubtless true, so far as Republican candidates are concerned, but it does not apply to Democrats. They have plenty of good material who are not obnoxious to the charge. No Democrats are spoken of for United States Senator "who either sell whisky now or have been in that business in California." This, however, seems to be little or no recommendation to the temperance element who supported Booth rather than Haight, and Grant in preference to Greeley.—*Vallejo Independent.*

Orator Grant.

The Brooklyn *Union* says "President Grant can talk, and make a speech too, when the proper occasion offers. When Grant makes a speech, people believe what he says, and remember it too." Now, the *Sun* says, the proper occasion offered in New Haven when he met his surviving fellow-soldiers, and the President delivered the following elaborate address, which was frequently interrupted by cheers from the assembled veterans:

"Gentlemen of the Army of the Potomac: It affords me very great pleasure to be able to meet you; but I will not detain you with any remarks to mar the occasion, when others have done justice to your army and the eminent commanders you had with you."

The orator was evidently inspired by the presence of so many who had sustained him in more trying times; and the memories of historic scenes through which he and his audience had passed together awakened all the music of his soul. Brilliant metaphors, profound thoughts, and inimitable fancies crowded from his lips like one generation treading upon the flying footsteps of another, or as wave dashes after wave upon his own favorite beach at Long Branch. A speech at once so eloquent, able and patriotic, so very vivid in imagination, and so teeming with pent-up thought, will excite admiration when Cicero's fame shall have passed away—but not till then.

But pleasantry aside, Gen. Grant has made two speeches in his life which others remember, though his actions indicate that he has forgotten them. One was, "Let us have peace!" and the other, "I will have no policy opposed to the will of the American people." His words then were words of peace and good will, but his deeds have been deeds of violence. He is to-day violently sustaining a Government in Louisiana which was defeated by ten thousand majority. He shows less regard for the will of the people than for the wishes of a small faction of flatterers headed by Casey and Kellogg. He is goading a high spirited, intelligent, and cultivated people by refusing to respect their right of suffrage, and by the power of the army subjecting them to the domination of a minority who have robbed and insulted them. He is maintaining peace at the point of the sword. He might as well attempt to conquer steam by shutting off every escape from the boiler and cramming the furnace underneath with bacon and brimstone.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

CARRYING RAILROADS INTO AFRICA.—Mr. John Fowler, the English engineer employed by the Khedive of Egypt to survey a railroad from the head waters of navigation on the Nile, to the fertile plains of Soudan, has just made his report. He sets forth in detail his plan for establishing communication between the far inland region of Africa and the coast of the Mediterranean. Of course the channel of the Nile is to be utilized so far as possible for the transportation of merchandise, and Mr. Fowler thinks it would be practicable for navigation to the second cataract. His method of getting around the first cataract is something novel in engineering. A sort of railway is to be constructed from the foot of the cataract to the summit, on which will run carriages specially adapted for receiving vessels from the river. The vessels will be floated upon the carriages, which will then be forced up the incline by means of hydraulic engines located midway and operated by the descending water of the cataract. The obstacle passed, the vessels will betake themselves again to the stream and continue their journey to the foot of the second cataract at Wady Halfa, more than 1,000 miles from Alexandria. Here the railroad is to begin, and is to penetrate the Nubian desert, cross the Nile by a bridge at Kobe, and continue to Shendy in Soudan, a distance of 899 kilometres, or something over 550 miles. The cost of the entire work will be about $20,000,000, and it can be completed in three years.

A QUEER ASSEMBLAGE.—Boston has her Monster Jubilee, Cincinnati has had her little monster jubilee, and Chicago is expecting to have her monster jubilee in June. But the greatest monster festival of all, is one held daily in Paris, where a table d'hote is spread for the reception of strange guests, and goes by the name of the monsters, table. All those unfortunate persons who live by the display of their physical infirmities, come here to dine together, and avoid the attention they would attract elsewhere. The skeleton man pours out the "vin a ghat sous" for the bearded woman, and the great Norman giantess diets with Riquet of la Houppe, and the Sugar Loaf, whose pointed head is more than 18 inches from the crown to the chin, sits smoking with the king of the animals, so-called from his coating of fur. Made up monsters are excluded from this symposium; so are strangers, and it is said that intruders have met with such a warm reception from the hideous shapes assembled around the board that they felt, on making their escape, as though they had just been released from one of the circles of Dante's "Inferno." The French journal which describes the dreary assembly says the monstrosities are seldom natural, but are the work of "English specialists," who turn out these sad spectacles to order at the bidding of mercenary parents.

YOUR DAUGHTERS.—Bring them up strictly in the way they should go.

Give them a good substantial education.

Teach them to wear calico dresses—and do it like a queen. That a good round rosy romp, is worth fifty delicate consumptives. To wear thick, warm shoes. To do marketing for the family. To foot up the store bills.

Teach them that God made them in his own image, an i that no amount of tight lacing can improve the model. Teach them every day, hard, practical common-sense self-reliance.

Teach them the accomplishments—music, painting and drawing, if you have the time and money to do it with. Not to paint and powder. Not to wear false hair. To say "no," and mean it; or to say "yes," and stick to it. To regard the morals and not the money of the beaux.

Teach them the essentials of life; truth, honesty, and uprightness; then at a suitable time let them marry. Rely upon it, that upon your teaching depends, in a great measure, the weal or woe of their after life.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, June 20th, 1873.

The Order of Druids.

At the regular meeting of Dodona Grove U. A. O. D. of Woodland, on Monday evening last, after going through the usual order of business, I. Hafky, Grand Representative, made a very interesting report to the Grove on his German mission, detailing at length of his journey, how he obtained his appointment from the Grand Grove of the United States for the purpose of instituting the Order in Germany, the difficulties he had to encounter, the triumphant success which finally crowned his untiring efforts, etc. The following condensed report to the Grand Grove of California which was read, will convey a general idea to the public of what was accomplished:

REPORT OF I. HAFKY, G. R., ON GERMAN MISSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1873.

Noble Grand Arch, Officers and Representatives:

SIRS AND BROTHERS—Having been honored by the Grand Grove of California, at the last session, with a recommendation that I be appointed as the Agent of the Grand Grove of the United States for the introduction of our Order into the German Empire; I follow the suggestion of your Noble Grand Arch in making a condensed resort of my labors, consequent on your successful application.

Without unnecessarily detaining you to narrate my experience in the Grand Grove U. S., I will proceed at once to my field of labor, simply stating that while at Richmond, and during my entire stay among my worthy brother Druids of the East, from the moment of my arrival from California to the hour of my departure for Germany, armed as a Deputy of the N. G. A. of the G. U. S., I received every mark of consideration and respect due a brother Druid and Ex-Ranger.

In the early part of September I arrived in Berlin, and immediately set on foot inquiries as to the form and manner of application for a governmental permit, authorizing me to commence my official labors. I found an eager desire among my friends and new acquaintances to avail themselves of an opportunity to join an Order already venerated for its antiquity, its utility and its broad liberality of sentiment; the latter, undoubtedly above all other considerations, recommending itself to the respect and confidence of the German people. After repeated applications and rebuffs, permission was at length given (December 6th), under the seal of the Minister of the Interior; and nine days thereafter I instituted the Dodona Hain, No. 1, Berlin, Prussia, with a membership of 38.

From Berlin I proceeded to Hamburg, where, on the eleventh day of February, I instituted the Hammonia Hain, No. 1, with a membership of 10.

Leaving Hamburg, I directed my steps to Stuttgart, at which place I paused a sufficient length of time to enable me to drop a few good seeds in what I rightly deemed fertile soil, and then sped on to Zurich, Switzerland, where I endeavored to awaken a feeling of interest for Druidic principles. Finding here more difficulty than I had anticipated, I worked as energetically as was in my power, and after having gained a few recruits on whom I could depend for the continuance of the good work, I left for Stuttgart, promising shortly to return. Reaching Stuttgart, I instituted the Vereinigter Bruder Hain, No. 1, Stuttgart, Wirtemberg.

Returning to Zurich, after a short sojourn in Stuttgart, I found the situation still not so far developed as to warrant any lengthy stay; therefore, being called to Bremen, and feeling that I could not again return in this direction, I encouraged the hopes of the few whom I was to leave behind, and after notifying them that the Deputy at Stuttgart would be authorized to institute a Grove at Zurich when the requirements of the law were satisfied, I bade them adieu.

After a short stay in Bremerhaven, I instituted the Walhalla Hain, No. 1, Bremen, with a membership of 15.

Since the institution of the Groves above mentioned, advices from the various points give the welcome intelligence that the membership has increased some little over fifty per cent., thus happily foreshadowing what I fondly hope will prove the rapid growth of a jurisdiction second to none in the world. During my stay in Germany, I kept up a running fire of correspondence with parties at different points in the Empire. Among the number were communications to and from a number of citizens of Dresde, Saxony, which promises to result in the establishment of a Grove at an early day. Still another may be mentioned; from a Professorship in Austria, making inquiries about Druidism. Over, its hopes and progress, and the likelihood of steps being taken to widen the circle of my labors into the sister Empire. These queries I answered as fully as was in my power, expressing a regret that circumstances made it impossible for me to continue the work in the direction indicated, but hoping that my correspondents would go to work, awaken an interest, and lay for themselves the foundation of a Druidical structure. In addition to this, I was happily enabled to succeed in starting the *Deutscher Ere Druid*, in Berlin, a pioneer or Druidical literature, for the interest of the order in Germany, and issued monthly.

I dare not dwell too long on my departure from the Fatherland. Around me I had gathered a network of outposts that were to act as sally-ports into the outer world, foraging for principles that are eternal as the hills. Those who had joined me in my arduous labors felt with me the bitterness of the hour of separation, and mingled with mine their tears, forced by the thought of the parting hour. But duties on the opposite shores of the restless ocean called me to my old home, and therefore, tearing myself away, I embarked, leaving behind me a bright rising sun, the precursor of a glorious Druidic day.

Thus, Officers and Brothers, from this hurried resume you may perceive that I have not been idle, nor has the recommendation kindly given by you influenced at my hands, for it has been productive of good fruits in the present and of bright hopes for the future.

Respectfully yours, in U. P. and C.,

I. HAFKY,

Grand Rep. and Dep. G. A. for Germany.

The following resolution was then offered and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we welcome Brother Hafky home to the sacred precincts of his native Dodona Grove, No. 15, and while we recognize his valuable services, during his recent tour to Europe in the cause of Druidism, we as members of Dodona Grove, No. 15, are proud of his success and congratulate him on the high honor he has attained for himself by the energy and perseverance he has displayed in the successful accomplishment of a noble purpose while surrounded by difficulties, among strangers many of whom, through his guardianship, have become our brothers—in a foreign land across the waters.

The Order seems to be prospering in all quarters. The grove in this place is quite respectable in numbers, and two new members were elected at the last meeting.

MISS MORAN ALL RIGHT.—Not long since an item appeared in the San Francisco papers stating that Miss Ella Moran blind vocalist, had mysteriously disappeared from the city. J. M. Wood, blind violinist, of this place, who is a member of the same troupe with Miss Moran, was in the city a few days ago and ascertained the facts in the case, which were, that being dissatisfied with some of the arrangements for a concert to have been given on the 27th of February, in which she was to take a prominent part, Miss Moran refused to have anything to do with it, and immediately left the city on a visit to some friends in San Joaquin county, where she has remained ever since enjoying the best of health.

THE HEALTH REFORMER for June is received—a monthly magazine devoted to health reform on hygienic principles, and containing ably written articles from practical men. Published by the Health Reform Institute, Battle Creek, Michigan, at the low price of $1 a year. Single copies can be obtained by sending 10 cts.

DROWNED.—A little two-year old daughter of George O. Kies, of the Placerville *Democrat*, was drowned on Monday last by falling into a washtub that had been left standing full of water.

Farming and Politics.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

MISSOURI RANCH, YOLO CO., June 17th, 1873.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT: Harvesting has commenced in earnest on the north side of Cache Creek. I was out on the plains yesterday; men were heading grain all along, up and down the Valley. There will be over half crops. Men are using every precaution to save their grain; a great many are using those new sickle bars. The farmer has got to be more economical in future than he has been in the past. Why? Because we as farmers and laborers—the bone and sinew of the country—are oppressed with high taxation; the laboring class are being robbed of our living to keep up the rich. The poor are made poorer; the rich, richer.

Mr. Editor, this oppression is brought upon us by putting bad men into office. Whenever there is an office to fill, those old political fogies go to wire-working, fixing up the primaries for the campaign; they study nothing for our interests; the prime object is to get into office, get a good salary, take it easy themselves, and let the people—their masters—suffer. Are we always going to stand this? No, no! If you want to get the news, nowadays, concerning our government, you must go to the farmer or laboring man; his leisure hours are spent in study; while, on the other hand, too many of the old fogies in town are around the whi-key mills. Farmers, ponder seriously this year. There are a great many officers to be elected. We have good men. Let us drop politics, unless the best of men are nominated, and go for none but good men. We, on this side of the Creek, are not going for a man because he is a Democrat or a Republican, unless he is a good, honest, conscientious, capable man. We are tired of foolishness. Let the office seek the man, not the man seek the office. Politicians spend a vast amount of money to get into office; then they will sell out, and sell the people out, too. We are, as a nation, becoming corrupt in every department of government. We should have fewer officers, their salaries curtailed, and better men elected to fill the high stations of life, in order to be a happy and prosperous people.

INDEPENDENT FARMER.

MENDOCINO.—The Mendocino Democracy have passed a resolution exacting a pledge from candidates for the assembly "that if elected he will support no one, by vote or otherwise, for United States Senator except he be a well known Democrat." That is perhaps well enough, but a better way would be not to entertain the name of any man for the nomination unless he is known to be true beforehand. Pledges before election do not always hold good after election—as in the case of Gov. Booth. But every Assembly District in the State has *tried* Democrats whom they can nominate if they will; then there will be no danger of their voting for a Republican for United States Senator.

CHOLERA.—This disease is on the increase in Memphis, and causes a panic. Two deaths reported from it in Cincinnati and many in Nashville.

LOST.—Read Dr. Prather's advertisement of a lost cane.

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

Having been favored with an honorable and responsible position during the past four years, I take occasion to return my thanks to those who joined in extending the compliment to me, and who have so generously supported me in my endeavors to discharge my duties as a public officer. And as my name has been occasionally mentioned as a probable candidate for some public position, I desire to state, positively and emphatically, that I am not, and will not under any circumstances be a candidate for any position in the gift of the people at the ensuing election. I will state further, that I am not personally, either directly or indirectly, interested in the nomination or election of any particular individual for any position, but only desire that such a ticket may be placed in the field as will not only insure the success of the Democratic party, but will be conducive to the best interests of the people of Yolo County.

WOODLAND, June 18th, 1873.

je20-1t J. P. BULLOCK.

Announcement to the Public!

A. J. WELLS, J. SOVEREIGN, C. L. BEACH.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will commence the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!

The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. MR. SOVEREIGN has been for several years past in the same line at Knight's Landing, and MR. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland, while MR. WELLS is a good mechanic recently from the East.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.

We are Axents for the Bain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.

WOODLAND, May 1st, 1873. je20-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

FRARY & GOVER, Proprietors.

Everything new and modern in style. The table will be furnished with the best in the market. Meals will be furnished and the house kept

On the European Plan.

Mr. Furniss, who is retained by the proprietors, is a successful and popular caterer to the public wants, and will give entire satisfaction to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage.

Terms Reasonable.

☞ Free conveyance to and from the cars.

je20 tf

POSITION WANTED!

By a Man and Wife without Children.

A married man is desirous of getting a position for himself and wife. Both are able and willing to work, either in town or country. While I am used to all kinds of ranch work, my wife understands dairying, cooking and general housework.

Address "M. J." at the Tackney House, Woodland, until Tuesday next.

je20 1t

LOST.

On Friday, June 6th, between Woodland and Elkhorn Landing, on the Sacramento River, a HICKORY WALKING STICK. The head is made of vulcanized India rubber; a gold band around the neck, and a gold quartz set in the top. Any person returning the same to the undersigned at his dental rooms in Woodland, will be suitably rewarded.

DR. W. J. PRATHER.

Woodland, June 18th, 1873. je20-tf

PASTURAGE.

Good Pasturage can be had for gentle stock at Shearer's. Inquire at the Depot. je13-tf

New Advertisements.

Carriage Painting!

CRABB & BEMIS,

(SUCCESSORS TO STUART & ENGMAN,)

☞ Are prepared to receive orders for Painting Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of Wagons, etc.

Will do all Repairs on Trimming of Tops of Buggies, etc.

SHOP IN ELLIOTT'S BLOCK,

Over Beach, Sovereign & Co's Wagon and Blacksmith shops.

☞ All work done at reasonable rates and satisfaction guaranteed. je30-3m

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, of the State of California, and for the County of Yolo.

THE BANK OF WOODLAND, Plaintiff, vs. IRA J. SAUNDERS and MARY A. SAUNDERS, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County of Yolo, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Ira J. Saunders and Mary A. Saunders, defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of two certain Mortgages described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said defendants, one dated December 19th, 1870, and one dated March 14th, 1871, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes—one dated December 19th, 1870, for the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty ($350) dollars with One and a-half (1½) per cent. interest per month from date, and one dated March 14th, 1871, for One Hundred and Fifty dollars ($150), with One and a-half (1½) per cent. interest per month from final date, interest on both said notes to be paid every three months or compounded and to draw like interest, both principal and interest payable in United States gold coin; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgages may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory notes, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said Ira J. Saunders and Mary A. Saunders for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants and all persons claiming by, through or under them may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this Nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

je20-2m

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

THE BANK OF WOODLAND, Plaintiff, vs. THOMAS SMITH, defendant.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County of Yolo in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to Thomas Smith, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, then within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of one certain mortgage described in the said Complaint, and executed by the said Thomas Smith on the Seventh day of September, A.D. 1872, to secure the payment of a certain one promissory note for the sum of Six Hundred Do lars ($600) with interest of One and a-half (1½) per cent. per month, to be paid every three months, or to be added to and become part of the principal; that the premises conveyed by said mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note; and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said Thomas Smith for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendant and all persons claiming by, through or under him may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this Nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

je20-2m

EXTRA OFFER.

SECOND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

THE CHROMO "CUTE" ELEGANTLY FRAMED AND A SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF 8,730 PREMIUMS AMOUNTING TO $41,000.

GIVEN AWAY

To Every Subscriber to that Popular Weekly,

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.

Chromos are delivered at once. The distribution will POSITIVELY take place on the TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE.

OUR CHROMO "CUTE" is 16x20 inches in size, acknowledged to be the finest and handsomest picture ever given with any paper.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND is an eight page illustrated family and story weekly in its third volume, has now over SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, and rapidly increasing, which insures the success of the present distribution. The Publishers of Our Fireside Friend have sent to its subscribers this year over SEVENTY THOUSAND copies of the chromo "Cute," and are shipping hundreds every day. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, which gives the subscribers FIFTY-TWO numbers of the best Family Weekly, the chromo "CUTE" finely framed, and a numbered CERTIFICATE entitling the holder to one share in the distribution of premiums for 1873. SUBSCRIBE now with the agent or send direct to the Publisher. SPECIMEN COPIES, particulars, etc., sent free.

AGENTS WANTED In every town, at home, or traveling. Large cash pay and liberal premiums for getting up clubs. The best outfit. Send at once for Terms and particulars. Address je13-mh15 WATERS & CO., Pubs., Chicago.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS!

The most remarkable instrument ever perfected; capable of the most beautiful musical effects, and in the most elegant cases.

ALL LOVERS OF MUSIC

Should see them, and hear their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS!

WM. G. BADGER,

je13-6w 7 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. H. HARLAN announces himself as a candidate for **Sheriff** of Yolo County, at the next general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

If agreeable to the wishes of the Democratic County Convention, I will be a candidate for the office of **Tax Collector** at the ensuing election, and if nominated and elected will endeavor to fulfil the duties of said office in a manner satisfactory to the Taxpayers of Yolo County.

W. A. HENRY.

M. O. HARLING, of Buckeye, announces himself as a candidate for **Tax Collector** of Yolo County, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MILTON DALE, Esq., of West Grafton, announces himself as a candidate for **Tax Collector**, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of Yolo County.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to allow my name to come before the Democratic Convention of Yolo, as a candidate for the office of **County Clerk**, and shall cheerfully abide by the action of that Convention, whatever its decision may be.

DAVID MEGOWAN.

FOR RECORDER.

J. L. SIMPSON will be a candidate for the office of **Recorder** of Yolo County at the next election if nominated by the Democratic County Convention, otherwise will abide by its decision.

I respectfully submit my name as a candidate for **Recorder**, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

J. D. LAWSON.

FOR SURVEYOR.

If agreeable to the wishes of the party, **J. I. UNDERHILL** will be a candidate for the office of **County Surveyor** of Yolo County, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

CORNING'S

DOUBLE HORIZONTAL HAY PRESS!

This Press was Patented November 14th, 1871, and is one of the most

Important Inventions

Of the age, since it combines all the qualities of neat and substantial baling, with simplicity of arrangement and

UNLIMITED POWER!

Applied by means of a lever, working horizontally, and pressing any given amount of hay into bales of uniform dimensions. It is claimed for this Press,

First—That it will press nearly twice the amount of hay in the same time allowed any other press.

Second—That the work is equally well done.

Third—That it is less cumbersome, being easily transported from place to place

WITHOUT LOADING OR UNLOADING!

As with the Petaluma and other upright presses, and

Fourth—That it completely does away with all high-pitching and tramping, thereby saving almost one-half of the hard labor attending the use of all other hay presses.

The Trucks upon which these Presses are mounted are similar in size to those commonly used under Grain Separators, and the Press left mounted, when working, (two wheels being removed to admit of working the lever), and drawn from one place to another by the same team used for pressing hay—a pair of horses, mules or oxen doing the same kind and amount of baling. Another desirable feature of this Press is that

No Hard Wood is Needed or Used

In its construction, and all repairs can be made at any blacksmithing or wagon shop in the country, and what is still more desirable this Press can be sold for from

Ten to Twenty per cent. Less

Than the Petaluma, or any other upright Press ever built and offered to the public. A good supply of these Presses is now completed and ready for use. All Presses guaranteed to work as represented. Manufactured by

R. L. BEAMER,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Woodland, May, 1873. my30-3m

For Rent!

The Sacramento Valley Reclamation Company

Will lease on reasonable terms, in small or large tracts, a part of their

RECLAIMED LANDS

Situated on the West side of the Sacramento River in Yolo and Colusa counties, a few miles above Knight's Landing. They are free from tules or other growth, and

IN FINE CONDITION

For Summer Fallowing, which should be done to insure a full crop in 1874. Their

Great Productive Capacity

Is fully shown by the crop of seven hundred acres of wheat now growing near Knight's Landing.

Leases will be given the privilege of purchasing their respective tracts.

For terms apply to WM. BLANDING,

507 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

my30-4w

THE RUSH.

That elegant new store known as the

WHITE HOUSE,

(*Opp. Hesperian College, Woodland,*)

Has, notwithstanding the general cry of dull times, been doing

A LIVELY TRADE

Ever since its opening, on the 1st instant. We have a large and elegant stock of

SPRING GOODS!

Which all are invited to call and examine. The rush for seasonable goods is now toward the

White House!

ALEXANDER & CO.

Woodland, April 19th, 1873. ap12

COOS BAY COAL AGENCY.

BERRYMAN & DOYLE,

Dealers in

CUMBERLAND, LEHIGH, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COALS;

ALSO,

PIG IRON!

BULKHEAD—Between Pacific and Jackson St. Wharves, San Francisco.

no23-1y

Professional and Amateur Musicians should

examine the COMBINATION SOLO STOPS, found only in GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS.

THE ÆOLINE. A most delicate soft or breathing stop.

THE VOX HUMANA. A barritone solo, not a fan or tremolo.

THE PIANO. A beautifully toned piano, which will never require tuning. *See* advertisement in another column. je13-6w

SAN FRANCISCO

BOOT and SHOE STORE!

The undersigned have just opened the store formerly occupied by Mr. S. HYMAN) with a fine and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Which they will sell at the most reasonable prices.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER!

And Repairing Neatly Done at the Lowest San Francisco Prices.

☞ *CALL AND TRY THEM!* ☜

L. KAMINSKY & Co.,

my30-3m WOODLAND, YOLO CO.

Don't Read This!

If you do you will be sure to go to the store

—OF—

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.,

—AND—

Spend Your Last Dollar

In buying those

CHEAP GOODS

We are selling so rapidly

To Satisfy Our Creditors.

We must raise

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN NINETY DAYS!

And in order to do it we will Sell our Goods

—AT—

LESS THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY!

WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gros Grain Silks,
Japanese Silks,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lawns,
Crape Piques,
Plain Piques,

JAPANESE POPLINS

—AND—

CHINESE GRASS CLOTH!

A Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery

—AND—

UNDERWEAR!

OUR CLOTHING

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Departments contain the Most Fashionable and Complete Assortment in town.

A Full Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

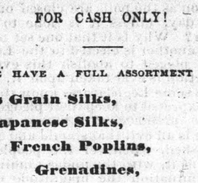
ETC., ETC.

☞ All persons indebted to us are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

my23-3m JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

F. M. HALL,

MAIN ST., NEXT THE BANK OF WOODLAND,



ALL KINDS OF

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares,

PUMPS,

Lead and Iron Pipes, Gas Fixtures, Sheet Zinc, Tacks,

TABLE CUTLERY,

BRITANNIA WARE,

Clothes Wringers, House Furnishing Hardware. Agent for the celebrated

Richmond Cooking Range,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

☞ Particular Attention Given to Laying

GAS AND WATER PIPES!

All kinds of Repairing in his Line Done with Neatness and Dispatch, and

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

☞ *Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.* my3-3m

CLOSING OUT SALE!

I have determined to dispose of my entire

STOCK OF GOODS!

—ALSO—

Store Fixtures, Safe, Etc., Etc.,

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

—AND—

RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS!

From this date until all is disposed of, my goods will be sold at

San Francisco Auction Prices,

FOR CASH!

All purchasers are urgently invited to call and select for themselves, as I am confident they can

Do Better at My Store than Elsewhere!

HENRY ARONSON.

May 15th, 1873. mh22-tf

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

GLASS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,

mh22-tf WOODLAND.

A CURE FOR

NEURALGIA

—AND—

Sciatic Rheumatism!

DR. FOWLER'S

"Neuralgia & Nerve Pills"

Are a certain cure for those most painful and obstinate diseases—Neuralgia and Sciatic Rheumatism—as well as of nearly all affections of the Nervous system, such as

Nervous or Throbbing Headache, Epileptic Fits, Darting Pains, Sick Headache, Nervous Twitchings, Inability to Sleep, etc., etc.

DR. FOWLER has used this remedy in his extensive practice for the past forty years with great success, and now, having retired from active practice, offers the remedy for the benefit of the public.

By permission, reference is made to the following persons residing in this town, who have used this remedy, and been entirely cured:

A. E. WAGSTAFF, Editor "Yolo Mail," Woodland, *Sciatic Rheumatism.*

CASS DOLLARHIDE, Grandson of E. W. Dollarhide, Esq., *Epileptic Fits.*

W. H. WENZ, Esq., (Steam Planing Mill) *Neuralgia in Hip and Back.*

E. ABSHIER, *Neuralgia in the Head.*

PROF. S. STURGIS, Hesperian College, *Neuralgia in the Head.*

MRS. J. KIEFER, *Neuralgia in Limbs and Head.*

MRS. L. F. CRAFT, (Craft Hotel) *Neuralgia in the Head.*

And many others.

FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

WOODLAND. mh29-3m

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,

CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. je6

NEW BARBER SHOP!

WOODLAND THE BEST PLACE AFTER ALL!

The undersigned, after an absence of several months, has returned to Woodland and opened a Barber shop in the new building

Cor. Main and First Streets,

OPPOSITE CAPITAL HOTEL,

Where he invites his old friends and the public to call upon him.

I thoroughly understand the Tonsorial Art in all its branches, and respectfully invite a share of the patronage of the people of Woodland and vicinity.

ap26-3m THEODORE SCHUMACKER.

POULTRY WORLD,

A Splendidly Illustrated Monthly, *devoted entirely to Poultry.* $1.25 a year. Send 10 cts. for a specimen copy. Address, POULTRY WORLD, Hartford, Ct. my23-1m

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the Twenty-fourth day of May, 1873, in a certain action wherein the ODD FELLOWS' BANK OF SAVINGS is Plaintiff against CHARLES GLOCKLER, MAGDALINE GLOCKLER and CARL STROBEL, Defendants, duly attested on the Twenty-fourth day of May, 1873, I am commanded to sell all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Yolo, State of California, and described as follows, to wit:

Section No. Four (4) Township No. Eight (8) North, Range Two (2) East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, and containing Six hundred and forty (640) acres, together with the improvements thereon.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JUNE, A.D. 1873, at One o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo and State aforesaid, I will, in obedience to said decree of Foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States, excepting the sum of Two hundred dollars ($200), which may be paid in the lawful currency of the United States.

Woodland, May 28th, 1873.

je6-4t J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the 23d day of May, 1873, in a certain action wherein T. W. HARPER is plaintiff against JAMES ASHER and MARGARET ASHER, defendants, duly attested on the 23d day of May, A.D. 1873, I am commanded to sell all that certain piece, lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Yolo, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

A part of lot No. 2 (two) in block No. 1 (one) in Piske & Messenger's addition to the Town of Woodland, as shown by the plat of said Town and Addition on file in Recorder's office of said county, commencing 55 feet east of the southwest corner of said lot No. one; thence east 111 feet; thence north 120 feet; thence west 111 feet; thence south 120 feet to place of beginning, together with the appurtenances.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JUNE, A.D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M. of that day in front of the Court House in the County of Yolo, I will, in obedience to said decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Woodland, May 26th, 1873.

my30-4t J. B. BULLOCK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the 23d day of May, A.D. 1873, in a certain action wherein THE BANK OF WOODLAND is Plaintiff against ISABELLA BELL, Defendant, duly attested on the 23d day of May, A.D. 1873, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Yolo, and described as follows, to wit:

The S.E. ¼ of section 18 in township nine (9) north, range one (1) east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, together with the appurtenances.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JUNE, A.D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House in the County of Yolo, I will, in obedience to said decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Woodland, May 26th, 1873.

my30-4t J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of Foreclosure and Sale issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California in and for the County of Yolo, duly made and entered on the 23d day of May, A.D. 1873, in a certain action wherein J. W. FREEMAN and A. J. HALL are Plaintiffs against E. J. JAMISON, A. E. JAMISON, his wife, L. F. JAMISON and JOHN BOULWARE, Defendants, duly attested on the 23d day of May, A.D. 1873, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Yolo and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

The southeast quarter of section number one (1) in township number eleven (11) north of range number two (2) west, Mount Diablo base and meridian—together with the appurtenances.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JUNE, A.D. 1873, at Two o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House in the County of Yolo, I will, in obedience to said decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property to the highest bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Woodland, May 26th, 1873.

my30-4t J. P. BULLOCK, Sheriff.

Assessment Notice.

THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Room 15 Sherman Building, 609 Montgomery street, San Francisco—Location of Works, Knight's Landing, Yolo county, California:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the Twenty-fourth day of May, 1873, an assessment of One Dollar per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, payable immediately to the Secretary of said Company, at his office, Room 15 Sherman Building, No. 609 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Any stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the THIRTIETH day of JUNE, 1873, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment be made before will be sold on the SIXTEENTH day of July, 1873, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

R. CONNER, Secretary of the Sacramento Valley Reclamation Co., Room 15 Sherman Building, No. 609 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

May 26th, 1873. my30-5t

Probate Notice.

Estate of Robert C. Briggs, deceased.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo, in Probate Court. Pursuant to an order of said Court, made on the Twenty-fourth day of May, A.D. 1873, notice is hereby given that SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of JUNE, A.D. 1873, at Ten o'clock A.M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the County of Yolo, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the Will of said ROBERT C. BRIGGS, deceased, and for hearing the application of J. R. BRIGGS, for the issuance to him of Letters testamentary, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated May 20th, 1873.

[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

my30-5t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the Blacksmithing and Wagon-making business, in the Town of Woodland, Yolo county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Donald Crane having withdrawn from the firm. C. L. Beach and Joshua Sovereign assume all the debts owing by said firm, and they are authorized to collect all moneys due said firm.

Dated, Woodland, May 13th, 1873.

D. CRANE,
C. L. BEACH,
J. SOVEREIG

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, June 20th, 1873.

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

DETERMINED AND SUCCESSFUL SUICIDE.—A man named Orrin Henley on Saturday morning last very deliberately committed suicide at Dunnigan's, in Earl's store. He very coolly walked into the store and bought a plug of tobacco, after which he inquired for some razors. Taking out a medium sized one, he remarked "that will do," and stepping back a few steps, drew the razor rapidly across his throat, till the arteries and wind-pipe were completely severed and the head nearly separated from the body. Several persons were present but could not reach him in time to prevent the fatal deed. We did not learn any cause for the act. Henley had previously worked for W. J. Clark, who was owing him $60, besides which he had $18 75 in his pockets. He has friends in New York. Our informant says he lived about half an hour after he committed the fearful deed.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER.—Prof. E. P. Connor is now on his sixth term in this place as teacher of Penmanship, in which he most emphatically excells. In proof of this, he always has large classes—from fifty upwards. He teaches the Spencerian system of penmanship, and is very thorough, efficient and successful. We are sorry to learn that the professor will start for Oregon and Washington at the close of the term. This is by no means for lack of patronage, as he always had enough to do; but for recreation and a desire to see the country. Mr. Connor came here from the East about a year ago, bringing the best of testimonials, and his high recommendations have been fully verified. We trust he will have a pleasant and satisfactory trip northward and a speedy return to his home in Woodland.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—We are not aware that there has been any action taken yet towards providing for a water supply and establishing a fire department in order to guard against conflagrations; but we do earnestly hope the matter will not be neglected. The *Mail* has also taken the matter in hand and it does seem as though our people would realize the danger they are in from neglecting so important a matter. No doubt arrangements could be made with the Water Works for a supply of hydrants on short notice, and we learn there is a good No. 1 Baltimore suction hand fire engine in Sacramento that could be bought on reasonable terms. Property holders and city fathers, don't delay.

THE NARROW GAUGE.—F. S. Freeman informs us that at a late meeting of the Directors of the Company it was unanimously determined to run to Woodland. We are glad to hear this and believe it would have been the height of folly to leave so important a point for traffic off the route. And besides, by making connection here with the Cal. P. R. R. it will give the upper country direct communication with Sacramento, a consideration to which the public are entitled.

GREAT REGISTER.—The copying of the names for the Great Register is nearly completed. There are many applications made for transfers of Registration from one County to another; a great deal of trouble may be avoided, if the applicant on making application will describe himself as near as possible, sign the application himself, transmit and postage stamps sufficient to pay postage. All these requirements are necessary and requisite for the County Clerks.

ENTERPRISING.—H. Stegall has had pipes laid to carry water to his residence and grounds on Third street, where he has the handsomest garden in town. He has also purchased the vacant lots on the south side and land in the rear of his residence to the same depth as the other lots, which will enable him to make a delightful place of it. Mr. Stegall has also rented the old school building, recently renovated, near the railroad depot.

FINE CROP.—Mr. Wm. Campbell, of Buckeye, has harvested a field of four hundred acres of wheat which yielded forty-three bushels to the acre. He sold one hundred tons to Dresbach & Co., of Davisville, at $1.63 per cental. This is of course far better than the average; but we have no doubt, from all the information attainable, that there will be fully half as much wheat marketed in this county as last year.

INSTRUCTIONS IN VOCAL MUSIC.—Professor S. Sturgis will organize a class for learning vocal music in Prayer Hall, Hesperian College, at 5 o'clock P. M. this afternoon, June 20th. Terms $3 per term of thirteen lessons. All who wish to learn to sing by note are respectfully invited to be present. There is a prospect of a large class being formed. *

ADVENT PREACHING.—Presiding Elder J. N. Loughborough will arrive in this place to-day, and will preach to the people in the New Church this (Friday) evening at half-past seven, to-morrow (Saturday) at eleven A. M., and on Sunday at eleven A. M. and half-past seven P. M. The public are cordially invited

POSITIONS WANTED.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that "M. J.," at the Tackney House, Woodland, is desirous of getting some position for himself and wife in Woodland, or county, where both can earn wages.

THEATRICAL.—The Rosedalee troup performed here on Friday and Saturday nights of last week, but on account of the busy season and the scarcity of money did not draw very large houses. Their performances are said to have been very fine.

DEDICATION.—The new Union Church at Father Hantley's, 2½ miles west of Woodland, will be dedicated on Sunday, June 22d, by Rev. J. L. Field. Services to commence at half past ten A. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

MEANS BUSINESS.—Henry Aronson assures us that he intends to close out his entire stock of goods and get out of the business. He is offering goods at remarkably low figures. All who want goods should call and see for themselves. *

THE GRANGE.—Yolo Grange, No. 13, Patrons of Husbandry, has received its charter, and new members can now be admitted. The regular meetings are on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

GERMAN SERVICES.—Rev. Matthias Goethe, of Sacramento, will preach in the German language in Templars' Hall, at half past 10 o'clock A. M. on Sunday morning next.

GOOD.—A new sloping plank walk has been put down at the corner of Bentley's saloon, an improvement much needed.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs. *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St, San Francisco.

Cacheville Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

CACHEVILLE, June 18th, 1873.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Harvest has now fairly commenced. We do not realize the fact fully until Sunday comes. Then come groups of harvesters into town who take an air line course for the nearest saloon. About noon their presence is recognized unmistakably, as the "fighting whiskey" takes effect about that time.

The literary entertainment given by the scholars of Monitor School District in the Presbyterian church last Friday evening, was in every way a success, reflecting much credit on its managers as well as its young amateurs. The exhibition was sufficient to satisfy inquiring minds that no pains had been spared on the part of Mr. Thomas, the teacher, in making all necessary arrangements for the occasion; and the execution of the exercises showed that there had been no negligence of practice on the part of the scholars. The entertainment was furnished with suitable music by Mrs. S. H. Young, organist, and Wm. Garret, violinist. The singing by the school, assisted by Mrs. Young, was decidedly entertaining. The attendance was so large that the house, although capacious, could not afford room for all, neither sitting nor standing. The exercises were opened by a few complimentary remarks by Mr. Dale, soliciting good attention and order from the audience; next a prayer from Rev. Wm. Hatcher, after which an eloquent address was delivered by L. W. Thomas. Then came fifty-four interesting recitations from the scholars which did honor to the school. All who attended were highly delighted at the performance, it being far beyond their anticipations.

Some fatal disease is raging among Asa Morris' sheep. He continues to lose sheep from this disease at a rapid rate. He has tried all remedies he can think of, but to no effect. Perhaps this is a revival of the epizootic, come to perpetrate its depredations on the sheep family.

Wanted—some accurate mathematician to calculate the number of saloons in this county. I believe Yolo can justly boast of more than any other county in the State in proportion to its population. In towns we find more of these than of business houses; and in the country we find a saloon at many of the crossroads. It looks impossible for them all to thrive, but they manage to live in some way. Another is soon to be opened in Cacheville.

"Poor Joe," finding his literary ability incapable of insuring a general appreciation of his talents has engaged to herd sheep. It is to be hoped that he will enjoy himself better in his new vocation. A. B. C.

Monitor District School Exhibition.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—On Friday evening, June 13th, we had the pleasure of witnessing a highly pleasing entertainment given by the Monitor School, under the supervision of L. W. Thomas, teacher. The exhibition was held at the Presbyterian Church, and was a success in every particular. The music was of the choicest selection, and rendered with a proficiency that showed a high degree of culture and thoroughness in the preparation. The essays were all upon well chosen topics and manifested skill and maturity of thought in the composers, and were recited with a grace and eligance rarely attained in a district school. The declamations were masterly and delivered with an eloquence that speaks well for the school, and indicates that this most important branch of education has in this locality received that attention which the subject demands. The charades, though of a dramatic character, were of fine selections and played with such masterly effect as to bring to the minds of the vast audience vivid scenes of every day life, and called forth merited applause.

There were over six hundred people collected to witness the exhibition, and all who were fortunate enough to get inside the church or in a position to hear and witness the performance, went away feeling that they had been highly entertained. The exhibition was truly such as to speak well both for the pupils and the teacher in charge of the school; and we regret to learn that this being the close of the session Mr. Thomas leaves our county for other fields of labor. We will hope that as the school year comes round again he may return to resume his post of instructor in our county. Be this as it may, our wish is that joy and prosperity may await him where ever he goes, success in the future as in the past crown his efforts, and progress mark his pathway in his high and noble calling of instructing the youthful mind. Q. U. V.

Woodland, June 17th, 1873.

THREE AGAINST ONE.—Last Friday as Mr. F. Dutschke entered Rose's Saloon in Cacheville, he was requested to pay 75 cents which he was told he was indebted to the saloon keeper. Mr. D. says he recollected that he had paid the same some time ago to Rose which the latter denied, upon which D. called R. a liar, Rose went for firearms, the bar keeper struck D. in the face, and Mrs. R. attempted to strike D. with a guitar. Dutschke, finding that he had too much opposition, retreaded, and thus the difficulty ended. D.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT CACHEVILLE.—The citizens of Cacheville will celebrate the anniversary of our independence in the following manner: At 10 o'clock the procession will be formed at the liberty pole and proceed through the streets of Cacheville and neighborhood, after which the Declaration of Independence will be read; in the evening fireworks, etc. All are invited.

WATER PIPES EXTENDING.—Mr. Peck is about laying down pipes as far East on Main street as the old school building occupied by H. Stegall, and has made arrangements to carry it across to Sheriff Bullock's. He is using the wooden pipe, which is much cheaper and is said to answer the purpose equally well.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychnia, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as it Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicity in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practitioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparation aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence, and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country. je20-1m

CRAFT HOTEL.—The card of this popular house, under the management of its new proprietors, appears to-day. It is a well-kept hotel, modern in style, well furnished throughout, and the rooms all light and airy. Mr. Frary is a practised hand at the business. As to the table, it is sufficient to say that such caterers as Gover and Furniss know the wants of the public, and also know how to satisfy those wants.

SPLENDID YIELD.—Chas. F. Reed is now engaged in harvesting his reclaimed tule land wheat crop, and finds that it turns out splendidly, being all that five header wagons can do to carry the grain from the header. It is expected to yield at least fifty bushels to the acre, and Mr. Reed has eigh hundred acres of it. Glad that his perseverance is finally crowned with such glorious success.

FIRE.—The dense smoke observed in the northeast a week ago proceeded from a fire which originated in the blackberry patch and destroyed a mile of board fence for Curtis Bros. and about fifty acres of Thos. Laugenour's wheat. The total damage is said to be about $2,000.

POOR CROP.—We are informed that Edward Dyer, of Gordon Valley, was considerably disappointed in his wheat crop. He expected 12 or 15 bushels to the acre, but after his field of 56 acres was harvested the total yield was only 73 sacks—less than three bushels to the acre.

DECLINES.—As will be seen by his card, Sheriff Bullock declines to be a candidate for any office at the approaching election. He has earned laurels as Sheriff of which he can justly feel proud, and upon them he proposes to retire from public life, at least for the present.

WATER.—D. C. Hubbard, Jr., he of the sprinkler, has had a large faucet put in the side of his water wagon and can now supply those who want water for washing or irrigating purposes at reasonable prices.

DO NOT THINK that consumption cannot be cured. Try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and you will have a panacea, to the benefit of which thousands have testified unasked. Take it in any of the forms of consumption, of bronchiitis, or of coughs and colds.

IF JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

FARMERS and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders," and in reply we would say, through the columns of THE YOLO DEMOCRAT that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.

BORN.

In Magdalia, Butte County, Cal., June 10th, to the wife of Thomas Hughes, late of Woodland, a Daughter.

DIED.

In Woodland, June 9th, Little Mamie, beloved daughter of Andrew and Jane Weaver, aged eleven months and one day.

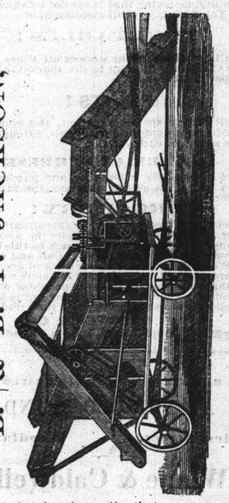
Dear little Mamie, sleep sweetly in Jesus,
Where sorrow and pain can oppress thee no more,
Till the Saviour in glory shall bid thee arise
To praise Him forever on Heaven's bright shore.

At Buckeye, June 7th, Mary, daughter of Drury and Virginia Ely, aged 4 years and 5 months.

New Business!

BYRON JACKSON. B. F. JACKSON.

B. & B. F. JACKSON,



Manufacturers of Jackson's Patent Elevator & Self-Feeder Attachment, Woodland, Cal.

We hereby give notice that we have established a Machine and Blacksmith Shop in connection with SIBLEY & CALLEN'S PLANING MILLS, cor. Railroad street and Oak avenue, where we are manufacturing our

Patent Elevator and Self-Feeder Attachment to Threshing Machines!

We are also prepared to repair all kinds of Agricultural Machinery and Steam Engines. Having had practical experience on the farm with all kinds of implements, and having the best of facilities for manufacturing and repairing the same, we respectfully ask our friends and the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, May 6th, 1873.

my9-3m B. & B. F. JACKSON.

The Strongest Fire Insurance Guild in America!

PHŒNIX & HOME INSURANCE COMPANIES OF Hartford & New York AND THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF London & Edinburgh

Combined Assets, $20,000,000 GOLD!

Ann'l Fire Income, $8,500,000.

Associated to do a general Fire Insurance business on the Pacific Coast under

R. H. MAGILL, Manager,
205 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Policies issued and renewed direct by

GEO. D. FISKE,
Resident Agent, Woodland,

je13-3m

IS A DOLLAR Worth Saving?

If you think so then go where you can

Save from One to Five Dollars on nearly everything you buy!

THERE IS BUT ONE PLACE
—WHERE—
YOU CAN DO THIS,
And that is at the
GREAT SAN FRANCISCO
Auction Store!

Where there is a perfect
Rush Kept Up, Day and Night,
At the great
SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!!!
A Wonderful Business at the great
San Francisco Auction Store!
The Cheapest House in Woodland is
THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE!
Where they are now offering
GREATER BARGAINS
Than were ever heard of before. With our connection in San Francisco, from whence
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING GOODS
Of Every Description,
Bought at the lowest cash prices,
We are enabled to
Undersell All!!!

We have just received a Very Large Assortment of
Ladies' Misses'
—AND—
CHILDREN'S SHOES
Of All Descriptions.

Ladies' Half Cloth, Kid Foxed, extra high cut, for $1.50 per pair—worth $3.

Misses' Half Cloth, Kid Foxed, $1.25—worth $2.00.

Ladies' French Calf Walking Boots, our own make, $1.75—worth $3.00.

Misses' Calf Boots—Our Own Make, $1.25—worth $2.00.

Ladies' Extra English Lasting Gaiters, $1.50—worth $2.50.

Ladies' French Cloth Slippers, 75 cents—worth $1.25.

Children's School Shoes, from 75 cents to $1.25.

Ladies' All Cloth Boots, $1.50—worth double; also, a lot of

Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, from 25 to 50 cents—worth double.

Children's Good Button Boots, from $1 to $1.50.

Ladies' French Kid Slippers, With Buckles, from $1 to $1.25—worth $2.

—ALSO—
An Immense Stock
—OF—
GENTS' AND BOYS' BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS!

Gents' Fine Boots, from $2.50 to $5.00—worth double.

Gents' Gaiters, lasting and fine Calf, from $2.00 to $3.00—worth double.

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING!
—IN A—
LARGE VARIETY!

Men's Suits, from $10 to $18—worth double.

ALSO RECEIVED
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
Of Every Style, and at various low Prices,
NOTIONS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
500 Doz. of Very Fine Hosiery,
AT $1.50 PER DOZEN!
Gloves,
English Cutlery,
Pipes,
Tobacco,
Jewelry,
And a full assortment of
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!
At Astonishing Prices!
HA! HA!! HA!!!
Ladies', Gents' and Boys' Hats,
From 25 cents to $2.50,
Sold elsewhere at from $3.00 to $5.00.
TRUNKS, BAGS and VALISES,
And, in fact, everything; too numerous to mention.
Call and Examine Our Prices,
And satisfy yourself that the
Cheapest House in Woodland
—IS THE—
GREAT SAN FRANCISCO
Auction Store!
UNDER THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Where the Red Flag can be seen by all.
GOBLINER & CO.

GEO. LEWALD & Co.,

(Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE,
OILS, PAINTS AND WALL-PAPER.

Orders received for all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS!

Agents for
Wood's Self-Raking Reaper!
—AND—
NEW IRON MOWER!

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Goods Sold at Low Prices and on Reasonable Terms.

MR. KAUFMAN, of the late firm, is always on hand to attend to his old friends and patrons.

WOODLAND, Feb. 20, 1873. my2-3m

We take pleasure in announcing that we have received
AN IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
SPRING GOODS,
Which we shall offer to the public at rates to
Defy all and every competition.

Special attention is called to our Latest Styles
—OF—
SPRING DRESS GOODS!
The Latest Novelties in
FANCY GOODS!
Our stock in both lines is strikingly large and well selected.

The Most Complete Stock of
STRAW GOODS!
And a great many more articles too numerous to mention.

We have also received an entire new stock of
CLOTHING!
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
BOOTS AND SHOES!
—AND—
HATS, IN ALL STYLES.

We cordially invite our patrons to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
Woodland, March 27th, 1873.

W. A. HUSTON. | S. H. HUSTON. | S. T. HUSTON.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM
—AT—
KNIGHT'S LANDING!

Huston Brothers,
SUCCESSORS TO
HUSTON & GOLDMAN,
KNIGHT'S LANDING,
YOLO COUNTY,
DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
HARDWARE,
—AND—
ALL KINDS OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
my16-tf

THOMAS & HUNT,
SUCCESSORS TO
F. S. FREEMAN,
CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,
WOODLAND,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
—AND—
GRAIN.

YOLO COUNTY
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
READ & WELCH, Proprietors.

In this establishment can be found anything under the head of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
—INCLUDING—
BOOTS, SHOES
HATS, CAPS,
Trunks, Valises, Knives,
POCKET BOOKS, COMBS,
And a list of
OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS T MENTION.

P.S.—Call for the best genuine home-made
BUCK GLOVES!
my26

E. Bynum & Co.,
COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
Main St., Woodland,
Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
For Medicinal Purposes,
—AND—
EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!
—ALSO—
A Large Stock of Stationery,
—CONSISTING OF—
LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.
A Fine Stock
—OF—
TOBACCO and CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Prescriptions Carefully
AND ACCURATELY
Compounded—Day or Night—
—BY A—
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.
Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.
je6-3m

IMPROVE YOUR POULTRY.

It Costs no More
TO KEEP
GOOD FOWLS
Than Poor Ones.

Oakland Poultry Yards,
Cor. 16th & Castro sts., Oakland, Cal.
Season of 1873.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from the largest and Best Bred Fowls in the World, carefully packed in Patent Boxes and guaranteed to carry safely any distance.
THE VARIETIES COMPRISE
Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, Houdans, Silver and Golden Spangled Polish, Black Spanish, Crevecœurs, Houdan and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, and Sebright and Game Bantams.
Send stamp for Illustrated circular to GEO. B. BAYLEY, Importer and Breeder of Choice Poultry, P. O. Box 659, San Francisco; also, agent for the *Poultry World*, a monthly illustrated journal, devoted entirely to Poultry; tells how to keep Fowls for *Profit*; a complete repository of information on the subject. Subscription only $1.25 a year. Agents wanted in every town in the State. Address P. O. Box 659, S.F.
Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. fe15-1asm

COLEMAN'S Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus, is a preparation combining all the valuable medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus, and is acknowledged by grateful thousands to be the best remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY CANAL, and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, as it seems to have a direct affinity for these organs and their surroundings, and cures them by its alterative, healing and balsamic properties more effectually than any other known remedy.
It is also an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the [illegible] branes such as BRONCHITIS, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRŒA, ETC.
This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experiments with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy, and its uses. It can be relied upon as certain to give the promised results, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 405 Kearny st., San Francisco.
EUCALYPTUS
COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a powerful, yet harmless febrifuge, and is a special preparation for the treatment of the malarious fevers of our interior valleys, and is warranted to cure any case of FEVER AND AGUE treated with it according to directions, while the baneful results of the use of the usual quinine and arsenical remedies for those diseases are entirely avoided.
Beware of imitations, and take none but COLEMAN'S.
For sale everywhere, and by Chas. Langley & Co., Druggists, Agents, San Francisco.
my2-1yfs

WM. PRICE. J. BENHAYON. J. LEVISON.
WM. PRICE & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Brandies, Wines and Liquors,
No. 14 K street, between Second and Third, ap18] SACRAMENTO. [3m

L. M. RUE,
Photographic Artist,
Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.
Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the Art. Thanking for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. ap19-3m

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, June 20th, 1873.

Pacific Coast Lumber.

The lumber wealth of the Coast is well nigh inexhaustible, and long after the mountains and prairies of Maine and Canada, and the Alps of New Zealand have been divested of their mighty forests, those of the Pacific Coast will still seem destined to last for untold centuries. Just think of the mighty belt of mountains stretching from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Ocean, covered with woods which have waved since the creation. These mountains are gigantic in breadth as well as in length, and will furnish for many ages the lumber supplies of the entire world. The extent of territory covered by them, and by the five-hundred mile belt of the Sierra Nevada has been estimated at not less than 253,000 square miles. The lumber carried by them is certainly not less than equal to 4,032,000,000,000 feet, which at present rates would be worth not less than $74,000,200,000, a greater value than that which the whole of the real and personal estate of the United States will be worth for the next score of years. The lumber along the coast is generally cut in the Spring and Summer, the winter rains preventing work. Up to the present, the workmen have only nibbled the mighty forests that fringe the coast; in many places the lumber as it is cut being almost along side the vessel on which it is to be loaded. The trees when felled are sawed up into logs containing from 800 to 11,000 feet of lumber. These logs are made into booms containing each from 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet, and are floated down the river to the mills during the freshets. Each acre of timber land on the upper coast produces an average of 25,000 feet of lumber, the extremes being from 1,000 to 100,000 feet. The quantity produced during the last sixteen years has been estimated at 3,790,000,000 feet, the value of which is not far from $75,000,000. The amount for 1872, aggregated 103,103,066 feet of Puget Sound and Oregon Pine rough, 13,303,614 do dressed, 10,201,283 feet of Pine Fencing, 146,974 feet of Pine Pickets, 8,480,590 feet of Rough Spruce, 157,771 feet of Dressed Spruce, 2,400,364 feet of Cedar Rough, 152,213 feet of Maple and Cottonwood, 48,702,081 feet of Redwood Rough, 14,711,578 feet of Redwood Clear, and 30,676,081 feet of Redwood Dressed, besides a large amount of Redwood in the form of Pickets, Siding, Railroad Ties, Poles, etc. Exports for 1872 aggregated 16,317,171 feet, of which over one-third was sent to Callao. The total export for 1872, was worth $309,325.—*San Francisco Journal of Commerce.*

GREEN FOOD FOR FOWLS.—The last requisite in the shape of diet is a regular supply of green food. Here, again, fowls kept on grass will need no attention; but for birds penned up, the daily provision of it is an absolute necessity, though most beginners are ignorant of it. We well remember in our own early experience, how our fowls died, we could not tell why; and one fine buff Cochin cock, whose only fault was a strong vulture-hook, was, in particular, greatly regretted. An experienced friend let us into the secret; and after that we had no difficulty in keeping fowls, even where it is often said they cannot keep in good health—viz., in a yard paved with large flag-stones. The best substitute for natural grass is a large fresh turf thrown in daily to each four or five hens; and even in towns it is often possible to procure this, by giving children a few pence every week to keep up a regular supply. Where turf is not allowed to be taken, grass may be cut or pulled; but in this case must be cut into green chaff with shears or a chaff-machine. The latter plan is how we actually managed for years in a yard only 67 by 35 feet, divided into six pens; paying a child a few pence to bring fresh grass daily, cutting it up and mixing it with their soft meat. —*Wright's New Serial.*

THAT TRUNK.—Ladies traveling through Canada by rail are often annoyed by having their luggage unnecessarily searched, but one of the officials recently got his deserts. It happened that a Yankee school teacher on her way from Kansas to Vermont passed through the Dominion, with a trunk packed to bursting with nothing contraband. When the officer demanded the key she begged him not to open it, assuring him it had come through from Kansas, containing some clothes and books, and was so full that it would be troublesome to repack it. But he sternly demanded the key, and maliciously pulled everything out to the very bottom; then, finding her assertions true—he returned her the key, and advised her to "hurry up and get the traps back," as the train would soon move. "What is that to me?" said the quick-witted woman. "I have a check for that trunk, and hold the Grand Trunk Railway responsible for its safe delivery. I will not take the key, and you may do as you please with the trunk." Report says that official was very weary and red in the face, and rather profane, ere he finished packing that trunk.

CAPTAIN JACK.—A dispatch from Washington, dated June 6th, says: "An enterprising individual writes the Government from Tiffin, Ohio, offering to pay $30,000 for the privilege of exhibiting Captain Jack throughout the country for sixty days. This showman promises to keep Jack securely and treat him well, and return him to the Government at the expiration of sixty days, provided he does not commit suicide, in which case the Government is to receive only $1,000 per day for the time he remains in the showman's hands alive. It is proposed to pay $30,000 upon the delivery of Jack at Chicago, and the remainder at the close of two months.

CENTRAL HEAT.—Mr. G. D. Symons, of London, Eng., recently made some interesting experiments on the earth's temperature, in an artesian well 1,300 feet deep. The result shows an increase of 20° of heat at 1,100 feet, so that water would boil at the depth of a mile and a half; at a depth of 31½ miles the temperature is 3,000°. As iron melts at 2,500° it is plain that the problem of a central furnace heat at no great distance below the surface of the earth is becoming more and more settled in fact has already reached what may be considered absolutely certain.

SOME English capitalists have recently invested over a quarter of a million of dollars in salt meadow lands along the bay shore south of San Francisco. The tract extends along the eastern shore of the bay, from a point near the old Mission San Jose to Alviso, and embraces over 20,000 acres. The price paid for this land is stated at an average of about $15 per acre, which they propose to reclaim by a system of dike and levee.

S.T. 1860 X.

PLANTATION BITTERS

THE

CELEBRATED

TONIC

AND

APPETIZER,

IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS, and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, stimulant and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most delicate Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Domestic Tonic,

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the chief anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject, it is surpreseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong, as they purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. THOMAS LYON, graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHRO," signifying *to cleanse, purify, regenerate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning GRAY. Keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME in QUANTITY and QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER of a CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.

LYON'S KATHAIRON

my9-1ycowly

LUMBER!

L. B. RUGGLES,

(Successor to Ruggles & Hollingsworth)

DEALER IN

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes,

Doors,

Blinds,

Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.,

Railroad St., West of the College,

WOODLAND.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

my23-3m

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL.

☞ Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. my23-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

Old Postoffice Building,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. je7-3m

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. s14-1y

C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints,

Oils,

Glass,

Brushes,

Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

ap25-3m Woodland.

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing,

Scroll Sawing,

Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER

General Jobbing Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.

ap18-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

Announcement to the Public!

D. CRANE, J. SOVERREIGN, C. L. BEACH.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!

The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. Messrs. SOVERREIGN & CRANE have been long in the same line at Knight's Landing, and Mr. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.

We are Agents for the Bain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow; a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.

WOODLAND, Feb. 5, 1873. my9-tf

Lumber Dealers,

ATTENTION!

PIONEER LUMBER YARD!

R. H. NEWTON & CO.,

Have constantly on hand, at their Lumber Yard, near the old Railroad Depot, Woodland, every kind of

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Eastern Lumber, Doors, Windows, Sash, Blinds, Fence Posts, Laths, Shingles, Shakes, etc., in great quantity and variety. Also,

Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris, Hair, etc.

mh22-3m R. H. NEWTON & CO.

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

ap12-3m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. je7-3m

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display an decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, McDONALD & CO.

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

FLORENCE.

Special attention is called to the great improvements made recently in this excellent Machine, and to the new and elegant styles of Cases added to our list.

FLORENCE.

For those who prefer a Machine feeding the work away from the operator, we now have one of that description quiet, easy-running and having all the other peculiar excellencies of the other style.

FLORENCE

Is sure to please. If there is one within a thousand miles of San Francisco not working well, I will attend to it without any expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agt.

FLORENCE

Is the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction—having a reversible feed—a great advantage in fastening ends of seams, in quilting, etc.

BUY THE BEST!

FLORENCE.

Examine the Florence, or send for Circular and samples of Work before you purchase a sewing Machine. BUY THE BEST!

Machines sold on liberal terms.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,

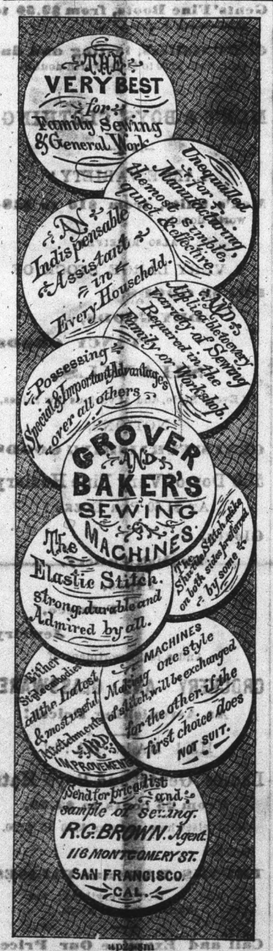
No. 19 New Montgomery Street,

Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

L. MACHEFERT,

Local Agent.

ap25m8


THE VERY BEST for Family Sewing & General Work
Unequalled for Beauty, Simplicity, Motion, Strength, Elegance & Durability
Indispensable Assistant in Every Household.
Possessing Special & Important Advantages over all others
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
The Elastic Stitch. Strong, durable and Admired by all.
The Stitch alike on both sides; a perfect stitch by some
MACHINES of this style Manufactured at Salem, Mass. Machine for Tailors & Manufacturers
Machine of this style will be exchanged for the other if the first choice does not suit.
Send for Circular and Sample of Sewing.
R. G. BROWN, Agent.
116 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ap25m3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel weave, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

ap18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE,

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,

Springs, Axles, Bolts,

Nails, Locks,

Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

CUTLERY,

IN EVERY STYLE!

Cordage,

Blasting-Powder,

Fuse, Ammunition,

Wood and Willow-ware

In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,

Oils,

Brushes,

Window-Glass,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

my9-3m GRAY & WOOD.

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

my30-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors,

Sash,

Casings,

Inside Finish,

Brackets, and

Scroll-Sawing,

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

☞ We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. je13-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. my16m3

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. ap12-3m

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

AND

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

mh22-3m

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

CALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

my2-3m C. D. MORIN.

The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allay irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. se21-1y

FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

ap18-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Seiber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

ap25-3m

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. ap12-3m

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil, At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains; allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,

PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,

CATARRH, INFLUENZA,

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO PERFECT, THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the virtue of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Disease, Boils on the Face, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all waste of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually proceeding, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, all is the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Water, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like webs, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white mist-like dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Seat, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BRYDAY, Mass., July 18, 1868.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took the better of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

THE SALES OF LAST YEAR.

NEW TRIUMPHS!

The Statistics from sworn returns of the Sales of Sewing Machines in 1872 (reported in 1873), show that the

SINGER MANUFACTURING COM'Y

Sold, Last Year, over

45,000 MORE MACHINES

THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And over one quarter of all machines sold during that year. Nine out of ten of said Singer Machines were for FAMILY use—proving the great popularity of the Singer in the household. Annexed are the Sales of the different makers:

THE

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

SOLD

219,758 Machines!

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. sold	174,083
Howe Machine Company (estimated)	145,000
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co'y	52,010
Domestic Sewing Machine Company	40,554
Weed Sewing Machine Company	42,444
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co'y	31,639
Wilson Sewing Machine Company	22,666
Florence Sewing Machine Company	15,783
B. P. Howe Sewing Machine Company	14,907
Blees Sewing Machine Company	6,053
Keystone Sewing Machine Company	2,985
Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Co'y	1,000

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

103 KEARNEY ST., San Francisco.

Thos. M. Prior, Agent, Woodland.

mh29-6m

M. PETERSON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

CARRIAGE PAINTER!

I have again resumed my old business, and am fully prepared to do all work in my line in the best manner and in the highest style of the Painter's art; such as House Painting, Graining, Marbling, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painting of every description. Also,

CEMENTING and PAINTING BRICK BUILDINGS,

Warranted permanent and water-proof.

SHOP ON MAIN ST., Woodland,

West of Washington Hall. de23-1y

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street, ... SACRAMENTO

ap19-3m

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1873. NO. 31.

Dead.

[ORIGINAL.]

Eyes gazing in a dreamful wonder,
And waving curls on ashen face;
The web of life is torn asunder,
And one or two that mourn the place.

A sleep within the eyes had nestled—
Star-dreams of wild and tossing seas—
The glorious dreams his life had wrestled
Peered out through all the silences.

A sleep, whose filmy wings were folden,
As they fold all of mortal breath,
Whose pensive calm was rare and golden,
A sleep whose placid name was Death.

PHILOMATHEAN.

Removing the Traces.

Of all the ungodly places at six o'clock on a cold winter's morning, commend me to the Tombs police-court. How the spirit (there are no ghosts nowadays) of Mark Tapley would revel in its horrors—the chilling atmosphere, the gloom, the repulsive associations of the place, the knowledge that one is within a few feet of some five-and-twenty human beings whose hands are indelibly stained with the life-blood of their fellows, and, last and more realistic, because more immediate, that dreadful pen of poor, downfallen humanity, the "drunk and disorderlies" collected at the down-town station-houses during the night, who are—some with trembling and shamefacedness, some with insolent bravado—awaiting the coming of the magistrate before starting on their inevitable trip to "the island" for ten days' change of air. Add to this fact that you have to stamp your toes and blow on your fingers for a good two hours in this scene before the magistrate arrives, and I think that even the exacting spirit of Mr. Tapley would own that he had for once found his much-coveted opportunity of being jolly under adverse circumstances.

I was thoroughly depressed when I put in an appearance at the early examination at the Tombs the other morning. Warmly as I was clothed, and rapidly as I had walked from the hotel where I had passed the night, the howling cold snap and driving rain had thoroughly chilled me. I had, too, seen, here and there on my route, the children of misery and wretchedness, stealing out from their unpaid-for night's shelter in some dark door-way; and, as I hurried up the steps leading to the gloomy-looking entrance of the Tombs, I repeated to myself the lines in "Lear:"

"Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your looped and windowed raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these!"

The next miqute I was in the court-room. By-the-way, I may as well state at once that I was neither "a prosecutor," nor "a felony," nor "a larceny," nor "a brutal assault." The officers have a curious habit of speaking of their prisoners as being "brutal assaults," "knuckle-dusters," "knife-cases," etc., alluding, of course, to the charge on which they have been arrested. When I first heard a half-starved looking little man spoken of as a "knife-case," I eyed him with considerable curiosity. I had read of the marvels of Indian jugglery and Japanese legerdemain; but I thought it must trouble even those accomplished heathen artists to convert themselves into "knife-cases." A few more such graphic descriptions, however, soon enlightened me, and I began to turn my attention to the business which had brought me to the Tombs on that inclement Monday morning—a study of the "drunk and disorderlies." There was every specimen of the genius—from the "first offense" to the "incorrigible"—a gathering worthy of the pencil of a Hogarth. At first I was inclined to think that I should be troubled with *l'embarras de richesses*, like the medical student who visited a battle-field for the purpose of securing "a subject." I, too, was in search of a subject. I intended to make a temporary investment in one of the many eligible specimens before me, and the only trouble was which to choose. I scanned them all carefully, studied their good and bad points, and appraised them one after another, till, at last, some of the most brazen-faced hung their heads and concealed their features. I heard afterward that I was suspected of being an officer in citizen's dress, present for the purpose of proving previous convictions against old offenders. "Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all!" However I made my choice.

But *l'homme propose et Dieu dispose*. That stern dictator of the law—the sitting magistrate—came very near "upsetting my applecart." One by one, he ordered off the most likely examples to "the island," and, when the very one of all others I had set my heart upon was sentenced to share the same fate with them, and to join the ranks of morarchs retired from business, my heart sank within me, and I could almost have cried with vexation. What to me was the miscarriage of justice at such a time? I was bent on a certain purpose, and I had made up mind that, if that one particular personage was afforded the alternative of going to "the island," or handing over five dollars to the treasury of the city and county of New York, the five dollars should be forthcoming at all hazards. But the judge would not give me the ghost of a chance, and, to-day, I am a richer man by the sum of a five dollars. But there was still another and unforeseen chance for me. Almost the last case called up was that of a Dutchman, who was charged with beating his wife; and the unhappy wife's eyes and nose were pretty competent and convincing witnesses against him. He was taken below; and, as soon as he was lost to the sight, he immediately became dear to the memory of his better half, who burst out crying as she turned to leave the court-room. Here, then, was my chance. A few sympathetic words would stand me in need for an introduction, and, by dint of a little management, I should be in possession of a subject."

"I am very sorry for you; but cheer up, he will soon be back again," I remarked, in the most sympathetic of tones, as I walked by the side of the sobbing woman across the hall.

She accepted my sympathy with a thankful glance, and sobbed more bitterly than ever.

"Can I do any thing for you?" I asked. More sobs.

The situation was becoming rather embarrassing, and I thought I would try a more direct attack; so I observed, quite incidentally, of course, "That is a fearful black-eye your husband has given you."

"Vat dat you say?" she inquired, in an eager, nervous tone.

"That is a fearful black-eye your husband has given you," I repeated.

"Vat you ken? Vat you do?" she asked, half in anger and half with the air of an injured individual.

I began to be more than half afraid that the consequent symptoms which generally follow the prosecution of a husband were about to exhibit themselves "full out," as the doctors say when children have the measles "nicely." The poor woman was fast forgetting the cowardly blows she had received, and was already thinking more of the good-for-nothing fellow on his way to prison than of herself. But her features, her dress, and the neat arrangement of her hair, proclaimed her to be respectable, though very poor. So I thought I would attack her respectability as a forlorn hope, trusting that it might prove to be a weak and assailable point.

"It will be a dreadful thing for a respectable woman like you to have to go about in that disfigured state," I artfully put in, and speaking very slowly and distinctly, so that she might understand me.

"Yah," she replied; "but vas can I do?"

I chuckled quietly over what I thought to be the coming success of my diplomacy, and assured her, in convincing tones, that I took so much interest in her sad case that, if she would place herself in my charge and come with me, she should be subjected to a process by which all traces of the ugly marks on her face should be quickly removed, and that thus she would be freed from any unpleasant remarks and impertinent inquiries from her neighbors.

How wrong I was! How thoroughly I had mistaken my "subject!" The woman cast one terrified glance at me, threw her thick woolen shawl over her baby, ejaculated "Der Teufel!" and fled down the steps into the street like a startled deer. I am morally certain that she either took me for his Satanic majesty or an alchemist, an astrologer or a sorcerer, or some bedevield representative of humanity. She did not even once look behind her, and she was soon lost to view. There I stood at the top of the steps, not knowing whether to laugh or feel disconsolate. I did neither. I whistled. That prolonged whistle did more for me than all my diplomacy had done. By causing them to laugh, it drew my attention to two women who had been standing by my side and quietly listening all the while to what had passed between the Dutch woman and myself. I was almost startled out of my sense of propriety. I had thought that the unaccommodating judge had locked every man, woman and child, with a disfigured face; and yet, standing there, face to face with me, was a subject equally as good for my purpose as the one who had so unceremoniously slipped through my fingers. She had a splendidly-decorated eye, and how I missed her I do not know. I dashed in *medias res*, and asked her how she had managed to get off. She told me that it was her first visit to the Tombs *from that ward*, and that, escaping recognition, the judge had let her off on the promise of reformation.

"And I do hope, Mary, you'll keep your promise," put in her companion, who, as I afterward learned, was her elder sister.

"Say, what's that you was saying to that woman about taking out black-eyes?" inquired Mary, with marked interest. "You see I've got a pretty un, and it'll be worse to-morrow. I don't live down in this ward, and I don't want to go home with such a knuckle-kiss as this."

I had a long and confidential conversation with Mary and her sister; the result of which was the transfer of fifty cents from my pocket to Mary's, and an arrangement that we should meet again at eleven o'clock—not in the same spot, Mary strongly objected to that—on the angular piece of sidewalk at the junction of the Bowery and East Broadway, in Chatham Square. The fifty cents was to pay for Mary's breakfast.

The "recess" (it is astonishing how quickly one picks up police-court technical phrases) was to give me a chance to take my daily cold bath, get some breakfast, and read the newspapers.

Now, the readers of APPLETON'S JOURNAL will naturally ask, "What is the meaning of all this?" Well, I have a straightforward answer to their inquiry. The other day I was strolling along the Bowery, when a printed slip was thrust into my hand by a half-clad, shivering, blue-nosed man, who looked as though he would like to drink a pint of rum, and sit on a "Morning-glory" cooking-stove till it boiled, in order to warm himself. It had a pica heading, which read—

"WHY WEAR A BLACK EYE?"

This was a totally novel idea to me. The only black-eyes that I remember to have worn were worn out twenty years ago; the last one after my last school-boy fight. I read on. The advertisement went on to say that Mr. ——of No— Bowery, was ready and willing, for a stipulated sum, to remove all traces of "falls, tumbles, blows, personal encounters" (surely they must include blows!), "natural imperfections, skin-blotches, scars, burns, scalds," by a "purely harmless process," and "without pain or inconvenience."

"What a benefactor to suffering humanity must that man be!" I mentally exclaimed.

At the bottom of the slip I read, "Discoloration around the eye effectually concealed, in artistic style, for five dollars."

I am naturally of an inquisitive temperament, and, I confess, my curiosity was greatly excited by this remarkable advertisement. I had heard of Madame Rachel and her "beautiful forever" business; but I had also heard that she had been, even if she is not now, imprisoned in Newgate as a common impostor. I had also heard—but, oh, "tell it not in Gath!"—that some of the young beauties of New York are not unbelievers as to the merits of pigments and cosmetics. But here was a gentleman who struck boldly; who not only openly advertised his occupation, but advertised what he did was done "in artistic style." My desire to test his artistic ability was irrepressible; but, as I did not feel inclined to run my eye against a post, or to get some one to put my head in "a friendly chancery suit," in order to test it personally, I thought I would pay a substitute to do duty for me, and the most likely place from which to enlist a substitute was, I thought, one of the Metropolitan police-courts. So, as I pondered over the matter with the aid of a cigar one evening, I determined to go to the Tombs next morning, in spite of having to exchange my comfortable den for a hotel bedroom for the night—no small sacrifice to one who loves and respects his "den." And I have one that I love:

"In tattered old slippers that toast at the bars,
And ragged old jacket perfumed with cigars,
Away from the world, with its toils and its cares,
I've a snug little kingdom up four pair of stairs."

That is just my case. No more and no less. And I am happy as the day is long.

At eleven o'clock precisely, I was on the spot appointed for my meeting-place with Mary, whom I had arranged to escort to this black-eye-effectually-concealing artist's studio in the Bowery. She was a few minutes late. But that did not trouble me so much as the fact which I quickly discovered, that she had drunk something a little stronger for breakfast than hot coffee. She did not attempt to deny the soft impeachment. Oh! where were those promises of reformation which she had made to the judge only a couple of hours before!

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be;
When the devil got well, the devil a saint was he."

And so it was with the unfortunate victim of alchohol I had enlisted in my service. She was far from intoxicated, but I was considerably nonplussed when she wanted to take my arm, as we walked up the Bowery. This request I absolutely refused to comply with, and soon subdued her into a proper feeling of respect, by intimating that she had not yet received the dollar which was to be her remuneration, and that she appeared to be more than likely not to receive it. From that moment, till we rang at the bell of a back-room on the second floor of the house mentioned in the artist's advertisement, nothing could have been more circumspect than her behavior. The artist himself, palette and brushes in hand, replied to the summons.

"Mr. ——, I presume?" I said.

"Yes, sir. Walk in," he replied; and, as he politely ushered me in, he shut the door in Mary's face.

I was not sorry for this, for it gave me the opportunity of explaining matters to him a little.

"You paint out black-eyes, I believe," I remarked, blurting the business out rather bluntly.

My artist assented with a shrug of the shoulders.

"I want you to practice your art on the young woman outside," I said.

"Ah! Thank you, I don't take that kind of business," he replied, with a slightly offended air. "I don't paint any but the upper classes."

I was about to exclaim, "The devil you don't!" when I stopped myself, and explained to him the simple cause of my paying him a visit, and who the woman was, and ended by begging him not to disappoint me after I had taken so much trouble in the matter. He graciously condescended to comply with my petition, and he graciously condescended to take his five-dollar fee after he had finished his work. How the world does love to deceive itself!

Mary was called in, and requested to remove her bonnet. This she did with much simpering and giggling, and then took her seat in a large velvet-cushioned chair, similar to those in use in barbers'-shops. In the mean time, the artist opened his box of paints and pigments, and began to compound various tints of flesh-color, from the rosiest to the whitest. He went about it in the most business-like way, as though he was about to begin the head of a Madonna for the next exhibition of the Academy of Design; and he moved about with an air of dignity which was superbly ludicrous considering the branch of the art of painting which he follows. While he was thus engaged, Mary thoroughly inspected the room and its contents, scrutinizing every thing, and peering into corners and cupboards in a way that attracted my attention. I requested her to sit down.

"Yes, I'm goin' to now," she replied, as she resumed her seat in the velvet-cushioned chair.

"What do you mean?" I asked, feeling rather puzzled at the tone of her reply.

"Why," she answered, "I was lookin' to see it there were any of them photograph things about. I don't want to have my portrait took for no rogues' gallery. I don't know who you are, and I don't trust nobody. I ain't goin' to give a chance, anyway."

The artist and I both laughed, and assured her that we had no sinister intentions of that sort, and that, as soon as her eye was properly painted, she would be allowed to depart in peace and safety, as far as we are concerned.

The eye-painter then approached his subject, and with a small sponge carefully wiped all that part of her face—the left eye and cheek—which was discolored. Having done this to his satisfaction, he seized his palette and brushes, and, striking the attitude of artistic genius, set to work in earnest. He first of all painted the discolored parts with a colorless pigment, which seemed to dry very rapidly, and every now and then requested the woman to open her eye, in order to see whether it would dry without cracking. One or two little bits like gold-beater's skin split off from the surface, and he reduced the thickness of the pigment by mixing a small quantity of some fluid with it.

As I sat thus, intently watching the operation, I could not help thinking of the picture of Vandyck in his studio (the artist was not unlike the portraits of the great painter), and feeling disgusted at such a horrible prostitution of so glorious an art as painting, for this man is really a painter by profession. The walls of his studio were hung with pictures, though not of a very high class, of his own painting, and an unfinished landscape was on an easel in the corner. He worked away at the woman's face with all the delicacy of touch of a miniature portrait-painter, putting a touch here and a touch there, and then stepping back to see the effect of it. "Just a little too bright," he would say, speaking to himself, and immediately he would proceed to tone the coloring down a little. In this way he steadily worked on, the discoloration gradually showing fainter through the pigment, till at last it was invisible altogether. A few finishing touches completed the process, which occupied the about five-and-thirty minutes; and then, with an air of triumph, he turned to me and said:

"There, sir; what do you think of that? The most successful effort I have made for some time."

The whole thing was certainly admirably done. The enameling was, of course, apparent on examination, but I doubted if any casual observer would have detected it. Certainly the woman might have walked about the streets from morning till night and no one would have suspected that she had a very bad black-eye. The artist said that it was painted just at the right time. The swelling of the flesh had all subsided, and consequently there would be no need of a second painting, as is the case when the bruise is very recent. I had supposed that the woman had got damaged the night before, but, in answer to my inquiry on this point, she told me that her "eye" was three days old. On consulting the looking-glass, Mary was considerably surprised at first, but her surprise soon gave way to expressions of delight. She declared that she could believe it, and asserted that she had never looked so well in her life before.

"I really look quite nice and handsome," she said. "I'd like to go and have my portrait took now if I had the money."

I laughed heartily. I could not help it, for Mary was as unprepossessing a speeimen of female lovliness as one often sees. Her vanity recalled to me Mr. Saxe's epigram "on an ugly person sitting for a daguerreotype:"

"Here nature in her glass—the wanton elf—
Sits gravely making faces at herself;
And while she scans each clumsy feature o'er,
Repeats the blunders that she made before."

I paid Mary one dollar, the price she had stipulated for, after much haggling for allowing her eye to be painted for my amusement and edification, and at once dismissed her. As I handed the accomplished artist his fee of five dollars, he handed me a cigar, and, while I was lighting the cigar, I took the liberty of making one or two impertinent inquiries about his strange business.

"Do you have much of this kind of work to do?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied; "I generally have two or three sittings a day. Some ladies come to me regularly. I have one lady patron who has a very ugly scar on her temple. She comes to me twice a week, wet or dry, to have it filled and enameled."

"Why she must be a valuable customer to you," I said.

"Well, she pays me so much a quarter."

"Are there any other members of your profession who paint human faces?" I asked.

"I only know of one," he replied, "and he doesn't amount to much. Nearly all first-class drug-stores keep an assistant who can paint out a black-eye."

"Indeed!" I remarked.

"Yes," he rejoined. "But they're not artists. Their work is very badly done, easily detected, and lasts no time. It requires a real artist to do the thing well and effectually. Why, if that woman is careful, the pigments I have put on her face will not wear off till all the discoloration has disappeared. They will last at least a fortnight."

My artist then mentioned to me the names of several of the leading drug-stores in the city where eye-painting is done, astonishing me no little at the estimate he gave me of the number of faces daily disfigured among the young men of the upper classes. I thanked him for his information and courtesy, and took my leave; and, as I wended my way down-stairs, I quoted to myself James Russell Lowell's lines:

"But John P. Robinson he
Says they don't know every thing down in Judee."

—*Appleton's Journal.*

Observations by Max Adeler.

We bought a new dog this spring; but the speculation was not thoroughly successful. The man who brought him around turned him loose in the yard, and then left. When we went out to get acquainted with him he was engaged in exploring the slop-bucket with his nose, and as we approached he merely glanced around and growled. We attempted to pat him on the head, and then he suddenly dropped a mouthful of meat, and took three or four very earnest snaps at our hand and leg. We were afraid somebody would steal him, so we enticed him that evening into the kitchen with a bone, and locked him in. He scratched the door and howled all night, and breakfast was late in the morning because he wouldn't let the hired girl come into the kitchen. When we got him into the yard, we found that he had upset the bread that was rising, and had knocked eight plates off of the dresser, during his nocturnal skirmishes. The next evening, we felt as if we would prefer that somebody *would* steal him, and we locked him out. He amused himself that night scratching at the door to get in, and howling. He can howl more effectually than any other dog we ever met. You would have thought we had a menagerie in the yard, if you could have heard him. That day he killed the pet cat, belonging to Smith next door, and removed a couple of mouthfuls from the leg of Chubb's boy, who came over into our yard after his ball. Then he tore one of the sheets from the clothes-line, and gamboled with it until it was reduced to rags. When the ash-man came in the afternoon, he had a dog, and our dog, after a few sociable sniffs, organized a combat with the ash-man's dog, and they rolled over and over among our tulips and hyacinths for half an hour, taking nips out of each other and scattering hair about by the handful. On toward evening he had a fit on a pillow-case which was bleaching on the grass-plat; and just as we were sitting down to tea a policeman arrived with a warrant, sworn out by Chubb, for our arrest for keeping a ferocious animal upon our premises. We went around and paid the fine; and that night our house was robbed, and the dog kept perfectly still till morning, although we bought him for the very purpose of scaring off burglars. Anybody who wants to buy a dog, may have ours cheap. We will sell him at a sacrifice. We yearn to realize on that animal.

An English paper received at this office contains a marked article entitled, "What has become of England's supremacy?" If this conundrum is addressed to us we are free to say that we do not know. We have not got it. If Mr. Gladstone has any doubt of the truth of this statement, he may send a man over here to search us and to examine our trunk and bureau-drawers. We are incapable of appropriating such an article, but there is a bald-headed office-holder across the street from our house who might justly be suspected of the crime. We do not know that he has taken any English property, but he is a man who has a constitutional tendency to take anything that comes to hand, from a tax collectorship to a cold in the head. If anybody gave him a chance to steal an island, he would be miserable because he couldn't embezzle an entire archipelago; or if he took your gold watch, he would cry for a month because nobody offered him an opportunity to filch the State House clock. He has more gigantic ideas on the subject of theft than that boy of thirteen referred to in the papers a few days ago, who "ran away with a circus!"

The man who lives just back of us, Chubbs, has a yellow tom-cat whose intelligence is almost human. Chubb's cat possesses a voice like a Tuscarora Indian, and when it gets out in the yard on a moonlight night and meets a cat with different political views, and reasons with it and indulges in animated conversation and lifts out handfuls of fur, you can hear the debate for a mile and a half. Chubb used to be much annoyed by the continual disturbance, and he would disperse the meeting with bullets and other projectiles. But at last he noticed that his remonstrances had no effect. The more soap-cups and boots he fired into the yard the louder his yellow tom-cat would screech; and when he would bang away with his gun, the cat would send out a wild, unearthly yowl which would wake people within fifteen squares and set eight or ten thousand dogs to barking. It seemed so queer to Chubb that his cat always refused to move on when hit, that he determined one night to watch it. Just at dusk he observed that cat drag about twelve inches of old stove-pipe out from under a bush and crawl into it. Then the cat inserted its legs through four holes that had been punched in the iron, and with its head projecting through the end, and its body clad in armor, it winked at Chubb, and rambled off to attend the mass-meeting. Chubb says now that he wouldn't take a thousand dollars for that cat; but if we do not tunnel under Chubb's yard some night and blow his tom-cat into eternity with a submarine torpedo, it will be very singular. We admire ingenuity, but a vociferous tom-cat makes us unhappy.—*Phila. Sat. Eve. Post.*

The Raw American.

London at present abounds in Americans on their way to the Vienna Exposition. Many of them are commissioners from various States. Some have lands to sell or other financial axes to grind. Of such the Langham Hotel is full. The Langham is the nearest approach to an American hotel in London. There, though not a guest, you may pass in and out without explaining to the hall-porter who you are, what you are, where you come from or what you want; you may there enter and retire without giving your pedigree, naturalization papers, or a certificate of good character. At other English hotels something analogous to this is commonly required.

We, who have been in England a full year, look down with an air of superiority on the raw, the newly-arrived American. We are quite English. We have worn out our American clothes. We have on English hats with tightly-curled rims and English stub-toed boots. We know the intricacies of London street navigation, and Islington, Blackfriars Camden Town, Hackney, the "Surrey Side," Piccadilly, Regent and Oxford streets, the Strand and Fleet street, are all mapped out distinctly in our mind's eye. We are skilled in English money, and no longer pass off half crowns for two-shilling pieces. We are real Anglo-Americans.

But the raw American, only arrived a week, is in a maze, a confusion, a hurry. He is excited and mystified. He tries to appear cool and unconcerned, and is simply ridiculous. His cards bearing his name, title, and official status, he distributes as freely as doth the winter wind the snow-flakes. Inquire at the Langham office for Mr. Smith, and you find he has blossomed into General Smith.

He is always partaking or about to partake of official dinners. He feels that the eyes of all England are upon him. He is dressed *a la* bandbox—hat immaculate in its pristine gloss, white cravat, umbrella of the slimmest encased in silken wrapper. A speck of mud on his boots would tarnish the national honor. Commonly he is taken for a head-butler. He drinks much stout. He eats a whitebait dinner before being forty-eight hours in London, and tells of it. All this makes him feel English.

You meet him. He is overjoyed. He would talk of everything—your mutual experience in America, his sensations and impressions since arriving in England. He talks intelligibly of nothing. His brain is a mere rag-bag, shreddy, confused, parti-colored. Thus he empties it: "Passage over rough;" "London wonderful;" "Dined with the Earl of —— yesterday;" "Dine with Sir —— to-day;" "To the Tower;" "Westminster;" "New York growing;" "Saint Paul's"—going, going, gone! and he shakes hands with you, and is off at a Broadway gait straight toward the East End of London for his hotel, which lies at the West End.

In reality, the man is not in his right mind. He is undergoing the mental acclimatization fever. Should he stay in London for three months, he might recover and begin to find out where he is. But six months hence he will have returned to America, fancying he has seen London, Paris, Rome, Geneva, Vienna, and whatever other places his body has been hurried through, not his mind; for that, in the excitement and rapidity of his flight, has streamed behind him like the tail of a comet, light, attenuated, vapory, catching nothing, absorbing nothing.

Occasionally this fever takes an abusive phase. He finds in England nothing to like, nothing to admire. Sometimes he wishes immediately to revolutionize the government. He is incensed at the cost of royalty. He sees on every side indications of political upheaval. Or he becomes culinarily disgusted. Because there are no buckwheat cakes, no codfish cakes, no hot bread, no pork and beans, no mammoth oysters, stewed, fried and roasted, he can find nothing fit to eat. The English can not cook. Because he can find no noisy, clattering, dish-smashing restaurant, full of acrobatic waiters racing and balancing under immense piles of plates, and shouting jargon untranslatable, unintelligible and unpronounceable down into the lower kitchen, he can not, can not eat.—*Prentice Mulford, Lippincott's Magazine.*

ANECDOTES.

A BLIND SHAVE.—A good anecdote is told of Peter Burrows, the celebrated lawyer. A friend called upon him one morning in his dressing-room, and found him shaving with his face to the wall. He asked why he chose so strange an attitude. The answer was to look in the glass.

"Why," said his friend, "there is no glass there."

"Bless my soul," cried Burrows, "I did did not notice that before!"

Ringing the bell, he called his servant, and questioned him respecting his looking-glass.

"Oh, sir," said the servant, "mistress had it removed *six weeks ago!*"

FUNERALS VS. PARTIES.—*Lippincott's Magazine* for March has the following: A southern correspondent sends the following incident from real life, which illustrates the well-known negro fondness for so-called lugubrious festivity.

A lady friend of mine was much beset a few days ago by her cook for permission to attend the funeral of some relative. The *res angustæ* forbade her leaving just at that time, but, to compensate her for the deprivation, her mistress said: "Rose, I really feel sorry for you, but you shall lose nothing by staying at home. I promise that you shal go to the first party that is given by any of your friends, and stay all night long!"

Rose, tossing her head, replied, "Law! Miss Susan, how kin you talk like dat? You know I don't set no vally on parties. Forty parties couldn't pay me for de sight of one corp!" She saw the 'corp.'

ANECDOTE OF DR. BETHUNE.—There resided in the city of B., during Dr. Bethune's pastorate there, a man of wealth and social position, who was rather noted for his penuriousness. He was a near neighbor of the doctor's, and they were well acquainted and quite familiar. This neighbor was a large man, of brusque manner, and not devoid of a rude, blunt kind of humor, and there had been repeatedly good-natured passages of wit between them. One morning, as Bethune stepped from his door to go down town, he saw his neighbor just ahead of him moving in the same direction. He quickened his pace and soon overtook him. As he joined him, he saluted him good-naturedly, "Good-morning, Mr. S., good-morning. How do you do, sir, this morning?" S. turned, saw who it was, and with a merry twinkle in the corner of his eye, said, roughly (intending to be jocose), "What is it your business how I do?" Bethune instantly and calmly replied, with an air of great benevolence, "Well, Mr. S., I'm one of those men who take an interest in the meanest of God's creation."

WHERE DID THE RICH MAN GO?—Little Johnny was preparing for Sunday school situated some distance away, when his mother saw one of his neighbors approaching in his vehicle. This neighbor, by the way, was called "The Rich Man," being both wealthy, kind-hearted, and liberal to the poor. Johnny ran out and the rich man took him into his vehicle, as he was going right past the Sunday school. It was a very hot day, and so Johnny took off his shoes and stockings to keep himself cool. When they arrived the exercises had already begun, and as the man was going to church about a mile beyond, and had agreed to call for Johnny on his return, he concluded not to put on his shoes and stockings again, but leave them in the vehicle. So he tripped lightly into school and the man drove away toward church.

His teacher was just hearing the lesson, which, by the by, Johnny was not acquainted with, which was the fate of the rich man and poor Lazarus. Soon after Johnny took his seat, it came his turn to answer a question.

"Johnny, can you tell me where the rich man went?"

"He went to the Baptist meeting, sir," replied the little lad, thinking only of his late companion.

"No no, my son, the rich man went to hell," said the teacher, with great impressiveness, while the other scholars were tittering with laughter.

"Did he?" exclaimed the lad, in all honesty. "Then he has taken my shoes and stockings with him;" and up he jumped, and, seizing his hat, he put out of the school-room and down the road to overtake the rich man, and recover his property.

HOW BATHING MAY INJURE THE EAR.—Among the causes of injury to the ear must unfortunately be reckoned bathing. Not that this most healthful and important pleasure need, therefore, be in the least discouraged; but it should be wisely regulated. Staying too long in the water certainly tends to produce deafness as well as other evils; and it is a practice against which young persons of both sexes should be carefully on their guard. But, independently of this, swimming and floating are attended with a certain danger from the difficulty of preventing the entrance of water into the ear in those positions. Now, no *cold* fluid should ever enter the ear; cold water is always more or less irrigating, and, if used for syringing, rapidly produces extreme giddiness. In the case of warm water its entrance into the ear is less objectionable, but even this is not free from disadvantage. Often the water lodges in the ears and produces an uncomfortable sensation till it is removed: this should always be taken as a sign of danger. That the risk to hearing from unwise bathing is not a fancy, is proved by the fact, well known to lover of dogs, that those animals, if in the habit of jumping or being thrown into the water, so that their heads are covered, frequently become deaf. A knowledge of the danger is a sufficient guard. To be safe it is only necessary to keep the water from entering the ear. If this cannot be accomplished otherwise, the head may be covered. It should be added, however, that *wet hair*, whether from bathing or washing, may be a cause of deafness, if it be suffered to dry by itself. Whenever wetted, the hair should be wiped till it is fairly dry. Nor ought the practice of moistening the hair with water, to make it curl, to pass without remonstrance. To leave wet hair about the ears is to run great risk of injuring them. In the washing of children, too, care should be taken that all the little folds of the outer ear are carefully and gently dried with a a soft towel.—*Popular Science Monthly for June.*

With the majority of mankind, forgiveness is but a form of forgetfulness.

HOUSEHOLD.

JUSTICE TO CHILDREN.—I sat lately with an old friend, and we happened to be talking about the training of boys, and the difficulties that fathers have in doing exactly the right thing with them. He spoke of his father, whom I had known so well and honored so much as to make it proper for him to say what he did. That father, long ago gone to heaven, was a man of more than ordinary nobility and excellence of Christian character, and had reared a large family of sons to usefulness and honor. What affected me deeply and impressed me profoundly was this—that when his son, now past middle life, spoke of the family training, one incident seemed to separate itself from all the rest, and stand out in sharp definition; and, sadly enough, that only incident was painful. A thousand others in his boyhood history, as it connected itself with his father, had passed away—this was abiding still. After all it was a little thing, only this—his sister and he had a childish quarrel. She ran away to her mother, and falsely accused him of striking her a blow. When the father came in, the case was reported to him with only the sister's version. His father, refusing to listen to anything he had to say, though backed by the testimony of a cousin who stood by his side and witnessed to his innocence, hastily and angrily administered a castigation. As my friend told the story, his face flushed; and his eye kindled, and he said, "Even now, after nearly fifty years, I can not think of it without my whole soul being moved with indignation."

It was very sad and painful, for I loved, as he did, and reverenced his father. How, I thought, a sudden and inconsiderate act of injustice will live in memory and blot the fairest record, and cloud the brightest scenes of the past! What would we not both have given could that long past scene be withdrawn from memory. But it stands.

The next time a sudden gust of anger at your boy blows over your spirit, and you are about to punish him—pause. Be sure that you are just. If you are not, beware. One brief minute, one hasty act, may hide us with a black cloud a thousand kindly things you have done. The blow which you give on the impulse of the moment, and because you are angry, may seem but little, and you may never think of it again, but it may make a vivid and bitter memory in your child's future; it may leave not a momentary mark behind on the flesh, but it shall make a wound in the soul which the years shall only heal, while the scar remains to grow red half a century to come.—*Christian Weekly.*

HOW TO REMOVE MILDEW FROM LINEN.—First of all take some soap (any common sort will do), and rub it well into the linen, then scrape some chalk very fine, and rub that in also; lay the linen on the grass, and as it dries wet it again; twice or thrice doing will remove the mildew stains. Another way is to mix soft soap with powdered starch, with half the quantity of salt, and the juice of a lemon. Lay this mixture on with a brush, and let the linen lay out on the grass for a few frosty nights and the stains will disappear. All linen will turn yellow if kept long unused, locked up in a linen press, excluded from air and light; so the best way of restoring it to its color is to expose it to the open air in nice dry weather. Exposure to the light and continual airings will be found the best way of preserving its whiteness.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: Use but little water at once; keep it warm and clean by changing it often. A flannel cloth takes off all fly specks better than cotton. Soap will remove the paint, so use but little of it. Cold tea is the best liquid for cleaning varnished paint, window panes and mirrors. A saucer of sifted ashes should always be standing at hand to clean unvarnished paint that has become badly smoked; it is better than soap. Never put soap upon glass, unless it can be thoroughly rinsed off, which can never be done to window-glass. Wash off the specks with warm tea, and rub the panes dry; then make a paste of whiting and water, and put a little in the centre of each pane. Take a dry cloth and rub it all over the glass, then rub it off with a chamois skin or flannel and your glass will shine like crystal.

SPONGE CAKE.—Exactly followed the rule never fails. Six eggs, whites and yolks together and beaten five minutes, add three cups of sugar, beat ten minutes, two cups of flour, one cup of water, two cups more of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt, the rind and juice of one lemon. Bake in a quick oven.

SYRUP OF COFFEE.—This preparation is of great use to those who have long journeys to make. Take half a pound of the best ground coffee, put it into a saucepan containing three pints of water, and boil it down to one pint. Cool the liquor, put it into another saucepan, well scoured, and boil it again. As it boils, add white sugar enough to give it the consistency of syrup. Take it from the fire, and when it is cold, put it into a bottle, and seal. When traveling if you wish for a cup of good coffee, you have only to put two teaspoonfuls of syrup into an ordinary coffee-pot, and fill with boiling water. Add milk to taste, if you can get it.

Ink spots on floors can be extracted by scouring with sand wetted in oil of vitriol and water. When the ink is removed, rinse w th strong pearlash water.

To remove stains on spoons, caused by using them for boiled eggs, take a little salt moistened, between the thumb and finger, and briskly rub the stain, when it will soon disappear.

A SCOTCH DEFINITION OF "NOTHING."—At Banchory, in Scotland, lately, the parish schoolmaster, out of curiosity, put the question to the scholars, "What is nothing?" A pause ensued until an urchin whose proclivities for turning a penny were well known among his school fellows got up and replied, "It's when a man asks you to hand his horse and just says thank ye." The answer has since earned considerable notoriety for the youngster.

At a church collection for missions the preacher feelingly said, "My good brethren, let me caution those of you who put in buttons not to break off the eye; it spoils them for use."

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—The Ajax, from Portland, brought 5,004 qr sks and 291 hf sks. Oregon brands continue to find ready sale at full rates. The Vallejo Starr Mills are shipping to Liverpool a few thousand barrels of their superior product. The Golden Age and Golden Gate and other city mills are still idle, waiting free receipts of new Wheat, before commencing operations for the season. The price of Extra brands has eased off 25c ₱ bbl from the highest rate of the season. The Quang Sa, for China, cleared on the 5th inst. for Hongkong, with 5,589 qr sks and 180 hf sks and 223 bbls. The same steamer carried for Japan, 91 bbls, 240 hf sks, and 211 qr sks. The L. C. Murray, for Honolulu, carried 1,562 qr sks and 200 hf sks. The ship Puritan, for Hongkong, loaded at Portland, Oregon, with 10,000 bbls Salem Mills. We now quote best silk-dressed Extras, such as Golden Age and Golden Gate Mills, etc., at $5 50@5 75. Other Extras, Bakers' and Family, $5 25@5 50; Standard Superfine, $4 75@5; outside brands, $4 50@4 75 ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The first new Wheat of the season reached tide-water on the 8th inst., and was placed on board ship for Liverpool, being of good quality and in fine condition. Last year the first of the new crop arrived on the 10th of June. We annex a tabulated statement of the time of arrival of the first of the new crop for a series of years:

Year.	Arrived.	Price.
1850	July 16	$1 80@2 00
1860	July 7	1 50@1 55
1868	July 24	1 40@1 62
1867	July 11	1 62@1 65
1868	June 29	1 50@1 60
1864	July 9	2 00 2 05
1865	June 12	2 20@2 25
1866	June 25	1 60@1 60
1867	June 17	1 60@1 75
1868	June 13	1 70@2 00
1869	June 15	1 60@1 45
1870	June 9	1 70@1 80
1871	June 2	2 20@2 27½
1872	June 10	1 80@1 80
1873	June 6	1 75@1 80

Up to this date very little new Wheat has been brought in, although the harvest is now progressing in the San Joaquin Valley, and considerable grain is now being corded up along the river banks awaiting transportation; but the few boats now running are under contract to bring down old Wheat, consequently some delay will be experienced in marketing the new crop. As before stated, a few thousand tons of new Wheat was purchased in May, on contract, to arrive in July and August, at $1 85@1 80. At that time Liverpool freights were down to £3 10s; now they are up to £4 and upward, so that at this writing $1 75 would be the top price for Wheat, with little disposition to purchase, owing to the scarcity of tonnage. During the current week receipts of Wheat have been quite liberal, and there are now several vessels in port loaded and about ready for clearance. The sales for the period under review comprise the following parcels: 2,400 sks choice, for distillation, at $1 90; 5,500 sks choice milling, $1 82½@1 85; 10,000 sks for export, $1 82½; 5,000 sks do, $1 80; 7,500 sks, $1 77½; 5,000 sks also for export, $1 75; 2,000 sks prime Oregon, $1 75. The market closes quiet under Liverpool quotations of 12s 1d@12s 4d for average, and 12s 5d for California Club.

BARLEY—The crop now being harvested is better than the average, both in quantity and quality. The first parcel of new arrived here, as before noted, on the 3d inst., and sold at $1 10. In 1872, June 6th, sold at $1 40; 1871, June 12th, sold at $1 57½; 1870, June 17th, sold at $1 20. Considerable old coast grain yet remains unsold, and has a very depressing effect upon the general market. The sales for the period under review embrace the following, in lots: 1,000 sks new crop, $1 12½; 1,000 sks old Feed, $1 15; 1,500 sks do, $1 12½; 1,500 sks Feed, $1 15; 2,500 sks, $1 17½; 2,500 sks bright Bay, $1 20@1 25; 1,500 sks do, Brewing, $1 37½@1 40, the market closing very quiet within the range of $1 12½@1 35 ₱ ctl, as extremes.

OATS—Arrivals from Oregon continue excessively large, causing much depression in price. Holders have lost their grip. The epizootic first lessened the demand, and caused a large stock accumulation from which we have not yet recovered. The Ajax, from Oregon, on the 10th inst., brought us 2,602 sks, with sales in lots for the period under review aggregating 2,500 sks, within the range of $1 75@2 ₱ ctl, as extremes.

CORN—Supplies are light, and prices have risen somewhat. Sales for the period under review aggregate 2,500 sks Yellow, in lots, at $1 27½@1 30, closing at $1 32½ ₱ cental.

BUCKWHEAT—The demand is inconsiderable. Stock free, with light sales at $1 25@1 50 ₱ ctl.

RYE—Is in moderate stock. The demand fair at $2 ₱ cental.

HAY—The crop is large; quality good. Receipts free with small cargo sales day to day at $11@13 for fair to medium; good to choice, $14@15 ₱ ton, which is a decided decline.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The local supply is light. Jobbing sales of the former at 1 26@27; latter, $27 50@30 ₱ ton

BEANS—Pea are scarce and higher, now held at 6¾@7c: Small White, 6¼@6¾c: Butter, 5¼@6c for large, 5½c for small; Bayo, 3½@3¾c: Pink, 3½@3¾c; Red, 3¼c; Lima, 6½@5c; Castor, 3½@4c.

WOOL—The receipts are liberal, the great bulk of which is of low grades and more or less defective. All good clean long staple Northern fleece is much sought after, selling freely at 28½c for selections. The stock is steadily accumulating. Some shipments are making East direct from San Diego, via Panama, and also from the interior by overland rail. Sales for the week aggregate 800,000 lbs. A few holders demand as high as 24c for favorite clips of blooded stock. We quote the best Northern fleece, 22@23c; average clip, 18@19c; medium, 16½@18c; burry and dirty-nomad, 10@12½c. Slightly burry and heavy non-burry in light demand at 13½@15c.

HIDES—The market is less firm. Sales of Dry at 16@17c as extremes, usual selections; Wet Salted, 8@9c. 3,500 sold at 8¾c. The market closes weak, with a limited demand.

TALLOW—The market is dull, being abundantly supplied at low prices. Sales of 15,000 lbs Crude at 6c; 6,000 lbs Refined at 8½c, cash.

HOPS—The stock of California grown is very much reduced, quotable at 40@50c.

POTATOES—The stock and entire supply of Humboldts is well concentrated and jobbing at $2. Petalumas, Tomales, and Bodegas are about out of market. Lakeville selling at $1 37½@1 50. New are more plentiful, selling at $1 50@2.

ONIONS—New crop selling at $1 12½@1 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Choice Los Angeles and San Diego, 25c: choice Northern, 19@22½c; dark, 10@15c; strained, 8@13c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—There is very little demand. The stock on hand is light, and prices steady at 30@35c ₱ lb for choice.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price is $30 ₱ ton, with the usual discount to the trade.

POULTRY—The supply is more liberal. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, $7 50@9, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, $3; large, $4@4 50; Ducks, tame, $7@8; Geese, tame, $1 75@2 ₱ pair; Turkeys, 20@21c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, very scarce, 26@22c ₱ lb; Hare, $3; Doves, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen.

CATTLE—Beef is plentiful and very cheap, owing to the grass drying up; selling by the quarter at 3@7c. Calves, plenty, 8@7c. Mutton, 4½@5c—a drug in the market. Lambs, 6@7c. Hogs on foot are scarce, with some arrivals by rail overland; but the demand is light, except for small size: prices 6@7¼c for live, and dressed, 9@10c, the latter price for small hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Receipts of Butter are quite liberal, and prices lower—say 25@30c for good to extra choice; fair, 22@25c. California Cheese, 10@13c; Eastern Cheese, 13@16c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are not so plenty, selling slowly at 24@25c for choice lots: 12,000 doz Oregon per steamer sold at about 18c; Eastern Eggs, exceedingly plentiful and dull at 17@19c.

FRUIT—The market is now copiously supplied with Cherries, Currants, Apricots, and Gooseberries, with a few green Pears and Appies. The contract entered into between the growers of fruit and a new canning house lately established having failed of consummation, they (the growers) are holding back the Currants to a certain extent, sending in enough to well supply the city and shipping orders, but leaving little or no surplus for the factories. Commission merchants are also limited to a certain price, 7c by the chest, and 8c by the drawer. The schooner W. S. Phelps from Tahiti is at hand, being the tenth vessel of the season, with 322 M Oranges, in very fine condition. We submit the following quotations: Apples, Red Astrachan, $2@3 50 ₱ box: Early Harvest, $1 50@2: Green Cooking, 50c ₱ basket. Pears, Madeline, 50c ₱ basket. Plums, Cherry, 10@15c ₱ lb. Strawberries, $7@8 ₱ chest. Raspberries, 20c ₱ lb. Gooseberries, 7@8c; do, English, 15c for choice. Blackberries, 10c for wild, 20@25c for cultivated. Cherries, choice 12@25c, common, 8@12½c. Apricots, 6@11c ₱ lb. Oranges, Tahiti, $4@6 ₱ M. Lemons, California, $4@5 ₱ 100. Limes, $15 ₱ M. Bananas, $2@5 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $6@9 ₱ dozen. Cocoanuts, $12 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 6@7c ₱ lb in sacks, 7@8c in boxes: Plums, 5@6c, pitted 10@18c; Raisins, 5@12½c: Figs, black, 8@10c; Figs, white, 13@15c. The first Figs of the season arrived on the 10th inst., and brought 65c ₱ lb. By the Panama steamer consignments of Mangoes and Alligator Pears were received; the former are jobbing at $4@6, and the latter at $10 ₱ 100.

BACON, HAMS, AND LARD—Business is very slack, owing to the great abundance and low prices of fresh Beef and Mutton. Sales for the period under review embrace the following parcels: Seconds, 500 lbs Extra Clear California, for Arizona, 11½c; 12,000 lbs ditto, 11¾@12½c, for heavy and light cuts. Hams, Sugar-cured, canvas-covered —1 car-load (20,000 lbs) Tenney & Wigging' Indianapolis, 13c, 60 days; 1 car-load (20,000 lbs) Stewart Bros.' Council Bluffs, private; 1 car-load (20,000 lbs) Plankington & Armour's Milwaukie, private; 1 car-load (20,000 lbs) Plankington & Armour's Kansas City, private: 20,000 lbs Duffield's Chicago Bacon (canvassed), sold on private terms, Lard—50 qr bbls California at 10½c and 11¼c for 10s and 5s.

BEEF AND PORK—The stock of the former is excessive, and price and quality very variable. Pork is also in good supply, and at low prices. 35 bbls Mess Beef, city packed, sold at $16.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—Supplies are very liberal, and the market for Butter favors the buyer—say 25@30c, and in accordance with the increased supply. Cheese is plentiful and cheap, say 10@13½c for California-made stock, while Eastern is in limited demand. Eastern Eggs are a drug upon the market—the very best, in barrels, sold at 19 2-3c; ordinary, 17@18c: California, 23@25c: Oregon, 18@19c.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There has of late been an unexpectedly large demand, not only for Grain Sacks, but for Piece Goods. The harvest is earlier and the crop of cereals considerably larger than was expected thirty days ago; consequently standard Burlap Bags, 21@22c, are now salable at 14½c. The concessions in price necessarily submitted to reached in sales to some extent of 2c. Inch Burlaps at 10¾@11c; 40-inch, 11@12½c; but now held higher. Cotton Flour Sacks, 18@19c for 5s/10s, and 24@26c for 2s/5s. Quiet sales of Seamless Bags made at 14¾c, details withheld.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The latest style of doughnuts is stamped with the family monogram.

A fellow who said "Strike, but hear," goes about with his head bandaged, and wishes that he had said, "Strike, but not here."

The time to possess your soul in patience is when your hat blows off in the street, and your eyes are too full of dirt to see which way it goes.

It is now claimed that the architect of the great wall of China was a woman, but a woman wouldn't do any thing to keep men out in that way.

A brakeman, who was injured in a railroad accident awhile ago, is so far recovered that he wants to have the door slammed a little while every afternoon.

"Your behavior is most singular, Sir," said a young lady to a gentleman who had just stolen a kiss. "If that is all," said he, "I will soon make it plural."

A certain professor of physiology, who believes in pure air, has a habit of asking some member of the senior class to "please open the window just back of you to let out the remains of the last junior class."

A Sunday school teacher who had given to one of her pupils this text for recitation at the next concert, "Feed my lambs.—John xxi: 15," was astonished to hear her recite, "Feed my lambs, John."

A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings went to her butcher to remonstrate with him on his cruel practices. "How can you be so barbarous as to put little innocent lambs to death?" "Why madam," said the butcher, "you surely wouldn't eat them alive, would you?"

A rope-dancer lately applied to the magistrate of a little town in Switzerland for permission to perform within his jurisdiction. The magistrate refused, observing that the country was overrun with mountebanks. "But," said the dancer, "I am not one of the common class; here is a proof of my superiority. With these words he leaped completely over the head of the magistrate, and this feat of agility gained him the indulgence he applied for.

The Coos County *Republican* says that a pastor not a thousand miles from Coos County, recently, in discoursing to his hearers upon the subject of Jonah and the whale, portrayed in bold imagery the whole scene. He said: "I seem to see Jonah passing along the road to Nineveh; I seem to see him entering the ticket office, buy his ticket and pay for it; I seem to see him walk upon the vessel; I seem to see them lift their anchor and the stately ship move grandly out upon the *broad Atlantic*."

A Portland sea captain, who has who has been absent from home some eight years, arrived the other day. Calling upon a lady friend soon after his arrival he was pained to see what he supposed to be the result of some terrible injury to the spine. He delicately questioned her upon the subject, but she was apparently at a loss to comprehend his meaning. Finally, after much conversing at cross purposes, the lady discovered that the old salt seriously supposed her panier to be a tumor or some unsightly excrescence, caused by disease of the spine.

CULTIVATING CASTOR BEANS.—The castor bean should be planted four feet apart, only one plant being allowed to grow in each hill. The land may be tended precisely like corn, but care must be taken that no weeds be allowed to grow in or between the rows, and good dry rich land should be selected to insure a crop. When ripe, the pods burst and the seeds are sometimes thrown to a considerable distance, hence the absolute necessity of clean cultivation. The light colored Missouri bean should be planted, since the large variety proper for Southern planting is too late for your latitude. Places must be prepared for drying the crops as fast as gathered. This may be a dry, hard packed yard, or, better, platforms under shelter. The crop must not be placed in bulk until absolutely dry, since it is sure to heat and mold. Twenty bushels per acre is a fair crop on ordinary land, but the yield depends much on the length of the season, as the beans continue to ripen until killed by frost. The price is not quotable in the market of Chicago, but any commission merchant in St. Louis can give you this information.—*Western Rural.*

Unmarried women in China can always be distinguished from matrons, as the hair is allowed to fall over the back in long tresses or in the form of a queue, or caught up at the back in a simple bow, fastened with silk cord. In Canton it takes the form of a plaited tail at the back, and a fringe of hair over the forehead. After marriage it is taken up and dressed into the form of a teapot, having its handle above the head. In Swatow it is made to resemble a bird resting on the crown of the head, or a horn bent backward, and rising from the back of the head. The Manchu or Tartar matron parts her hair in in front, as our ladies do, while the back hair is done up in a huge bow adorned with flowers. Hair-dyes are unknown, as hair is uniformly black, becoming gray only in extreme old age.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH.—First, keep warm. Second, eat regularly and slowly. Third, maintain regular bodily habits. Fourth, take early and very light suppers, or, better still, none at all. Fifth, keep a clean skin. Sixth, get plenty of sleep at night. Seventh, keep cheerful and respectable company. Eighth, keep out of debt. Ninth, don't set your mind on things you don't need. Tenth, mind your own business. Eleventh, don't set up to be a sharp of any kind. Twelfth, subdue curiosity.

FARM AND GARDEN.

RECENT FRENCH DISCOVERIES.—The following is a translation from *La Rien Public:*

An agriculturist has discovered, it is said, the means of preserving the grape vine from its most dangerous enemy, the phylloxera, a sort of vine fretter or vine grub. It seems by mixing soot with the earth around the roots of the vine, the insect is paralyzed and is killed.

Secondly, a discovery curious enough has been made recently.

An agriculturist has observed that by watering vegetables and fruit trees with a solution of sulphate of iron, the most astonishing results are obtained.

Beans have gained sixty per cent. on their ordinary size, and, what is better, their taste is much more savorous. Among fruit trees, the pear tree is most benefited by this process of watering.

Third, the *Revue d'Economie Rurale* announces that a new process of early vegetation has been tried, with the greatest success, by a horticulturist of Chatillon, France, who, besides the heating of the interior air in the greenhouse (hot house), heats also the earth itself, the hot bed on which the plants grow.

For this, he establishes at a certain depth pipes through which steam circulates constantly. The steam penetrates the interior of the earth by means of valves opening from place to place.

Such pipes are from five to ten centimetres (two to four inches) in depth, by the side of the plant beds of strawberries, flowers and "graminees;" from fifteen to twenty centimetres (six to eight inches) for fruit trees.

The earth thus artificially heated, produces vegetables and fruit with an economy of half the time necessary when the interior of the greenhouse only is heated.

Thus every one could see at this agriculturist's, early in April, strawberries that had blossomed, formed their fruits and ripened in fifteen days; violets that had developed their flowers in ten days; asparagus and artichokes which have been grown and been gathered in thirty-five days.

Finally, within only forty-five days dwarf cherry trees have budded, blossomed and brought forth fruits in a perfect state of ripeness.

This wonderful process of early vegetation is new as to its application to gardening. But it is taken from nature. It is well known that in several thermal stations, and especially at Aix, in France, the gardens which are near or above the thermal fountains, produce early fruits and vegetables (primeurs) in winter—the earth being heated by water steam, the heat of which rises to eighty degrees Centigrade.—*Maryland Farmer.*

NEWLY SET TREES.—We offer a few suggestions to those who may have set young trees last autumn or this spring, not as new, but because the necessary care is apt to be overlooked or forgotten. There is a critical period late in spring or early in summer, when trees often suffer severely and sometimes fatally, for want of a little timely attention.

Trees set out last autumn are sometimes seriously injured by winds, which sway about the stem and form a hole in the earth by this motion. The air enters, comes in contact with the roots, and such trees frequently die. The remedy consists in throwing the earth away from the tree, applying fresh, mellow earth, pressing it down firmly enough to protect the young tree from the wind. Sometimes it may be necessary to throw up a mound of earth as an additional protection for a few weeks until it becomes established. Where the roots have been cut short in taking up, it may be necessary to secure the stem by means of an inclined stake, but staking is always to be avoided if possible. As a general rule, liable to exceptions, trees should never be so large when removed as to require staking; and if the roots have been carefully taken up and well spread out in transplanting, they will stand more securely. Sometimes it happens that a tree having a large top has retained a small set of roots, in which case the head must be freely cut back so as to render it lighter, and to equalize top and roots. But if the buds have already started, or are partly expanded, the cutting back must be omitted, as nothing checks a newly set tree more than pruning too late in spring.—*Country Gentleman.*

SALT FOR CATTLE.—One thing cattle need they do not get, is plenty of salt; they ought to have some every day, but I fear many do not get it once a month. Our plan of feeding is to give from four to five quarts of corn meal, or corn and oats ground together (the finer the better), well salted the first thing in the morning; the roots, after which the cattle are turned into the yard, where they have a feed of straw and stalks to work at, and plenty of water to drink. At night, they get what good hay they will eat. They keep in first rate order on this. Last summer we fed four quarts corn meal right through the summer to our cows, each morning, and they looked well through the season, but they were none too fat. It is something we never did before, but I think it paid well in the extra quantity, and also in the quality of the butter. Try it one season and see if it don't pay you. Don't forget the salt.

An Indiana convict who was hung three months ago has just been granted a new trial. He does not appear to take a great deal of interest in it himself; and when the decision of the court was announced, he behaved exactly as if it made no difference at all to him. Some men are very unexcitable.

I feel I am growing old for want of somebody to tell me that I am looking as young as ever. Charming falsehood! There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words.—*Lander.*

A FRENCH STORY.—The Paris *Soir* relates the following story: "A Mme. Bonneau, living in the Rue Descartes, was sitting in her parlor a few days since, awaiting her husband's return to dinner, when a man of wild and haggard appearance entered and seating himself opposite to her, addressed her in the following terms: 'I am a great doctor; I can effectually cure all headache. I have heard that you suffer from that and I came to cure you.' The lady, perceiving that she had to deal with a madman, prudently seemed to fall into his humor, and asked what his method of treatment was. 'Simple enough, Madam,' said he, drawing a razor from his pocket, 'I cut off the head, and then after having well cleaned it, I replace it upon the sholders.' Upon this he prepared to suit the action to his words. Mme. Bonneau, with great coolness professed her readiness to submit to the operation, but suggested that she should fetch a towel from the next room to prevent her dress from being stained. Her visitor assented to the reasonableness of this suggestion, and she left the room, locking the door behind her. Upon her return with some police officers they found that the unfortunate maniac had cut his own throat, but not fatally. It was ascertained that he had escaped from a lunatic asylum at Clearmont les Pres, and had been vainly sought for during a whole month."

HOW TO TURN OUT.—The Duke of Wellington always slept on an iron camp-bedstead eighteen inches wide. "When a man wants to turn over," he said, "it is time for him to turn out." The Emperor Nicholas did the same, Mr. Owen says. The principle is well enough; but I think the detail is wrong. Sleep itself is far too important to be made uncomfortable. My old friend Rossiter fixed his alarm, so that, at the fore-ordained moment, the bedclothes were dragged from the bed, and Rossiter lay shivering. I have myself somewhere the drawings and specifications for a patent (which I never applied for), which arranges a set of cams and wheelwork under the bedstead, which, at the moment appointed, lift the pillow end six feet, and deliver the sleeper on his feet on the now horizontal foot-board. He is not apt to sleep long after that. Rossiter found another contrivance, which worked better. The alarm-clock struck a match, which lighted the lamp, which boiled the water for Rossiter's shaving. If Rossiter staid in bed too long, the water boiled over upon his razor, and clean shirt, and the prayer-book his mother gave him, and Coleridge's autograph, and his open pocket-book, and all the other precious things he could put in a basin underneath when he went to bed: so he had to get up before that moment came.—*Old and New.*

MAKING CHARACTER.—People seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to be put on ready made, with manhood or womanhood; but day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with the growth, and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a model man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, cool and cautious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just about what kind of a man he will make. The boy that is late at the breakfast table, late at school, who never does anything at the right time, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who half washes his face, half does his chores, half learns his lessons, will never make a thorough man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying "O, I forgot! I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the pain and suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous, kindly man.

AN INCIDENT.—A young man went into the office of one of the largest dry goods importing houses in New York, and asked for a situation. He was told to come again. Going down Broadway that same afternoon, opposite the Astor House, an old apple woman trying to cross the street was struck by a stage, knocked down and her basket of apples sent scattering in the gutter. This young man stepped out from the passing crowd, helped up the old lady, put her apples into her basket, and went on his way, forgetting the incident. When he called again upon the importers he was asked to name his price, which was accepted immediately, and he went to work. Nearly a year afterward he was called aside one day and asked if he remembered assisting an old apple woman in Broadway to pick up a basket of apples, and, much to his surprise, learned why he obtained a situation when more than one hundred others were desiring the same place. Young man, you little know who sees your acts of kindness. The eyes of others see and admire what they will not take the trouble to do themselves.—*American Messenger.*

The anxious man, all forlorn, in Williamstown, who advertises for a wife, short, thick set, with curly hair and keen black eyes, "aged anywhere from 35 to 40," has given up the hunt. He says there isn't a single woman in Vermont over 35 years old.

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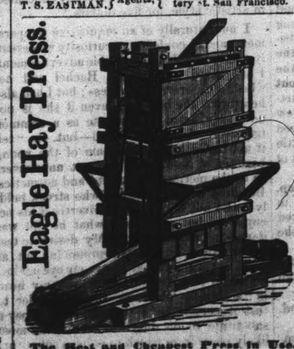

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